TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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HARDING WOULD AID MERCHANT MARINE OF U. S.

Also Tells Congress in Message St. Lawrence Waterway Project Is One of Pressing Need.

Indorsement of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project was given by President Harding in his address to congress on ship subsidy last week.

The President touched upon waterway projects in the course of his discussion of an awakened interest in water transportation, declaring at that point:

"We have had a new manifestation of this broadened vision in the enthusiasm of the great Middle West for the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway by which it is intended to connect the Great Lakes ports with the marts of the world.

"There is far-seeing vision in the proposal, and this great commendable enterprise, deserving your favorable consideration, is inseparable from a great merchant marine."

This portion of the President's address drew forth applause from members of congress and the galleries.

Urges Merchant Marine.

In presenting to congress the administration plan for government aid to the American merchant marine the President declared that the influence of the United States in world councils is "sure to be measured by that unfailing standard which is found in a nation's merchant marine," and then added:

"I bring you the proposal which contemplates the return to private initiative and private enterprise, added to a conservative success, wherein we are safeguarded against the promotion of private greed, and do not encourage the hope of profitable investment, which underlies successful endeavor."

A summary of the features of the proposal follows:

Summary of Plan.

1. Liberalization of restrictive marine laws.
2. Shipping board to sell remaining government ships, not by competitive bidding, but by prices to be fixed by it.
3. Establishment of $125,000,000 loan fund, from which shipbuilders can borrow money at two per cent.
4. Reduction of income taxes on shipping corporations equal to five per cent of value of goods shipped under the American flag.
5. Government to waive all such income taxes when the amount of taxes is to be applied to half the cost of new ship construction.
6. Establishment of regulations compelling 50 per cent of all immigrants coming to America to travel in American ships.
7. Establishment of a merchant marine naval reserve comprised of officers and seafaring Americans in merchant marine service.
8. All government transportation to be done in American ships, including army and navy transportation.

Would Include Philippines.

9. Extension of coastwise shipping laws to include the Philippine Islands.
10. Direct government aid to be withheld when companies are earning more than 10 per cent profit, or when government aid has been exceeded, and over 10 per cent to be turned over to the government.
11. Ten per cent of all customs receipts are to be devoted to a revolving fund (about $10,000,000 annually) to provide means of extending aid.
12. Tonnage taxes (amounting to about $2,000,000 annually), to be added into same fund.

Mr. Harding emphasized the importance of a national merchant marine in view of suspended naval construction, declaring that without it no nation may hope to hold high place in the world of commerce or be assured of adequate defense.

Second Defense Line.

"The merchant marine is universally recognized as the second line of naval defense," he added. "It is indispensable in the time of great national emergency."

Discontinuance, so far as practicable, of the separate transport services in the army and navy also was recommended by the executive, and in this connection, said that the merchant and passenger ships under the American flag should be counted "agents of service in peace as well as war."

England Bestows Liberty on Egypt

Prime Minister Lloyd George announced in the house of commons last week that the British protectorate over Egypt has been terminated and that Egypt is free to work out such national institutions as might be suited to the aspirations of her people.

Martial law will be abolished in Egypt as soon as an act of indemnity has been passed, the premier announced.

These are the terms outlined by Lloyd George:

First, security of the communications of the British empire in Egypt.

Second, defense of Egypt against foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect.

Third, protection of the foreign interests of Egypt and protection of minorities.

Fourth, we are prepared to enter an agreement with the Egyptian government in a spirit of mutual accommodation whenever a favorable opportunity arises for the discussion of such an agreement.

Until such an agreement satisfactory to ourselves and to the Egyptian government has been concluded, the status quo will remain in-

One of Washington's Beauties

Miss Elizabeth Hanna

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MISS ELIZABETH HANNA, granddaughter of the late Mark Hanna, and daughter of the late Dan Hanna, most talked of among the charming girls in the capital on account of her unusual beauty and wonderful poise.

Since the death of her father, Miss Hanna spends the greatest part of her time in Washington.

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

CHANCES for the passage of a soldiers' bonus bill look better now. A new plan has been developed by the house subcommittee which eliminates the cash feature and sales tax.

Government aid to promote an American merchant marine was proposed to congress by President Harding in a message on ship subsidy. He also declared that the St. Lawrence waterway project is one of pressing need.

Everybody has had a cold at some time. Therefore everybody should be interested in reading Edgar Guest's poem on the editorial page entitled, "When You've Got a Cold."

Warren G. Harding has been President of the United States one year. Unbiased observers believe that this first year of his administration will prove to have been one of the most momentous periods in the history not only of this nation but of the whole world.

The man who does not care for his world, for God's world, and who never feels a pang or spends a penny for the hungry in his own land or in Russia and China, is the sort upon whose head faithful Amos pours the vials of divine justice.—Ellis.

In a book published recently the statement is made that Henry Ford gave all his war profits of $29,000,000 to the government. This is denied by Under Secretary of the Treasury Gilbert. This book seems to be just another example of Ford propaganda. If Ford did return his war profits the money got into the vaults of the treasury without anyone seeing it.

Now the British women are planning to put forth a party all their own. Mere man won't have a thing to say about it. If the party is a success the women may obtain control of the government at the next election as they outnumber the men by about two million.

Treaty with Japan confirming American cable and radio rights on the island of Yap, negotiated at the arms parley, has been ratified by the senate without reservation or amendments.

23 PARDONED BY PRESIDENT

Ranks With Wilson and Lincoln in Granting Leniency Pleas.

BY GEORGE R. HOLMES.

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President Harding, in his first year in the White House, has become one of the three greatest pardon presidents in history.

In opening penitentiary doors to federal prisoners he already ranks alongside Lincoln and Wilson, and if the same pace is maintained throughout the four years of his term it is certain he will set a new record in peace time pardons from the White House.

Altogether since March 4, 1921, President Harding has extended executive clemency in more than 300 cases or almost at the rate of one a day. The record shows:

Twenty-three cases in which full pardons have been granted.

One hundred and fifty-six prisoners have had their sentences commuted.

One hundred and twenty-four persons have had their civil rights restored by executive order after their release from prison and after the expiration of their sentences.

Not infrequently a letter has accompanied the grant of clemency, giving it a personal touch.

The best known case acted on was that of Eugene V. Debs, Mr. Harding's Socialist opponent for the presidency last year.

AMERICANS TO HAVE SAY IN NAMING NEXT POPE

All the American cardinals will be present at the next conclave, said Pope Pius during an audience of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston.

"There will be no more racing 5,000 miles in a vain endeavor to reach Rome in time for a conclave," the pope added.

"The United States is too important to be ignored, as she has been. I shall see to it that what happened at the last conclave shall not occur again."

YAP COVENANT GETS APPROVAL OF U. S. SENATE

Treaty Ratified Without Reservation or Amendments by 67 to 22 Vote, Seven Over Two-Thirds.

Taking its first ratification roll call on the series of international covenants negotiated during the arms conference, the senate last week ratified without reservation or amendments the treaty with Japan confirming American cable and radio rights on the island of Yap.

The final vote was 67 to 22, representing a margin of seven over the necessary two-thirds. The 32 Democrats present divided, 13 for ratification and 19 against, while only three Republicans voted in the negative.

As soon as the result had been announced the four-power Pacific treaty, the pivotal agreement of the arms conference series, was brought before the senate for action.

Ratification of the Yap treaty followed an all-day battle over reservations and amendments, during which dissatisfied senators on the Democratic side joined by a few Republicans, sought unsuccessfully to attach qualifications to the ratification resolution.

A half dozen proposals, all presented by Democratic senators, were voted down successively by overwhelming majorities.

The reservationists made their principal fight and reached the high water mark of their strength in favor of an amendment which would have declared that the United States should be made the sole judge as to whether American radio development on Yap is warranted.

Under the treaty no American plant is to be installed there as long as Japan maintains one adequate to meet the situation, but proponents of the amendment argued that a controversy might arise over the question whether Japan's facilities are adequate.

On the roll call 29 votes, including those of three of four Republicans, were mustered for the proposal, while 54 senators, including five Democrats, voted against it.

In opposing the radio amendment, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, and Senator Underwood of Alabama, leader of the Democrats, both of whom were members of the American arms conference delegation, declared that under the treaty itself, this government would judge exclusively in any controversy over the efficiency of the service rendered and that to attach other reservations or amendments would require that the long-standing Yap problem would be reopened to negotiation.

Blade Aids Public

"A man who sells road material came to me and said The Blade was spoiling the road building game by advocating too cheap construction," writes A. P. Sandles, in Rural Welfare.

While talking good roads in a dozen hill counties, this man was asked how much the road he wanted to build would cost. When he stated the price he was told more than 20 times that The Toledo Blade had said that was too much money for a good road to cost.

The Blade has saved taxpayers and farmers a lot more money than The Blade will cost them for the rest of their lives. Our readers should make this fact plain to their neighbors. The Blade, from the point of service given and the police duty it gives to the farmer, deserves to be the greatest farm weekly in the world.

"If you are a satisfied customer of The Weekly Blade, tell others."

Women Do This Well

In his official report the fire chief of Leeds, Eng., states that "women can give a fire alarm more coherently, succinctly and intelligently than men.

NEW SOLDIERS' BONUS PLAN IS MEETING FAVOR

Latest Bill for Payment in Scrip and $50 Cash Limit for Veterans Looks Like a Winner.

With opposition largely dissipated by the new soldier bonus plan the legislation to adjust the compensation of the men who fought for the United States in the great war is scheduled to reach the calendar of the house of representatives this week.

After wrestling for weeks with the bonus question it seemed certain that the ways and means committee would be unable to evolve a plan that had the slightest chance of passing both branches of congress and receiving the President's approval. Special taxes, the sales tax, bond issues and various other schemes were proposed, discussed and hurriedly discarded in response to the strenuous opposition each scheme evoked.

The Silver Lining.

The prospect for any sort of bonus legislation seemed poor, but just when everything seemed hopeless the committee made a last desperate effort and brought forth a plan, which is receiving almost universal indorsement in congressional circles and is expected to find favor with the country. High American Legion officers already have approved the new plan, which, briefly, provides as follows:

Cash payments to ex-service men will be eliminated except in cases where men are not entitled to more than $50 in adjusted service pay. It is estimated that these payments will require about $16,000,000 only.

In lieu of cash for the other service men adjusted service certificates will be issued in sums at the rate of $1 a day for domestic service and $1.25 a day for overseas service. The certificates will be payable in 20 years and will bear interest, probably at the rate of four per cent.

Loans Are Authorized.

National banks and trust companies will be compelled up to Sept. 1, 1925, to make loans to the extent of 50 per cent of these certificates at moderate rates of interest. After Sept. 1, 1925, a larger percentage of loan will be provided for.

This new plan, it is believed, will enable ex-soldiers who actually need cash to obtain money immediately after the issuance of the certificates and will relieve the United States treasury of any large cash payments during the next few years. Many details of the proposed plan remain to be worked out and it will probably be a week before the committee has a bill ready to report to the house.

Some bonus advocates regret that the new scheme will eliminate large cash payments, but during the last few weeks there has been a growing feeling that cash payments in the present condition of the treasury and the popular hostility to any new form of taxation, were absolutely impossible.

Alternative Compensation.

Veterans entitled to more than $50 may choose between four forms of compensation, as follows:

1—An adjusted service certificate on which a loan up to 50 per cent of the face value may be obtained from a national or state bank immediately.

2—Vocational training act.

3—Farm or home aid.

4—Land settlement aid.

The ultimate value of the adjusted service certificate is 25 per cent greater than the amount of the adjusted service pay. The amount of the compensation credited under either vocational training aid, farm or home aid or land settlement aid is 40 per cent greater than the amount of the adjusted service pay.

Thieves Shot

Five employes of the government printing office which issues Bolshevist paper rubles have just been shot for the theft of 14,000,000 paper rubles (about $70) and four others were given five-year prison sentences.

SEES RULE OF BRUTE FORCE IF PACTS FAIL

New Chief Mail Man of U. S.

Dr. Hubert Work

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LATEST member of President Harding's cabinet is Dr. Hubert Work, who has just been appointed postmaster general to succeed Will Hays. The latter has accepted an executive position with the moving picture industry. Dr. Work comes from Pueblo, Colo., and is noted as a specialist in mental and nervous diseases. He has been first assistant to the postmaster general.

CAPPER SHOWS HOW G. O. P. AIDS FARMERS

Editor's Note—William Jennings Bryan recently declared that the Republican party has done nothing to improve the serious economic conditions from which the nation's farmers are suffering. The following article was intended by Senator Capper not only as a reply to Colonel Bryan, but as a summary of what the "agricultural bloc" in congress, with which President Harding is now co-operating, has already accomplished, and is still planning for the "benefit of the farmer."

BY SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER.

The outstanding achievement in this congress in constructive legislation has been its great work for agriculture. It has laid a new and firm foundation for national prosperity.

No doubt mistakes have been made and there is a great deal yet to be done, but no like amount of important legislation beneficial to the farming industry and therefore to the national welfare, has, in my estimation, ever been accomplished by any preceding congress in such a short time.

President Harding's sympathetic attitude toward the farmer and stockman has been of great help. When the new President and the new congress took up the reins in Washington last March the farming industry was on the verge of collapse. While the crisis has not as yet been passed, the emergency could scarcely have been more promptly met by legislation. As a result we have these new laws for the rehabilitation of the farming industry, several of them epochal and others yet to come. They are:

The billion-dollar farm export credit measure.

Grain Exchanges Regulated.

The Capper-Tincher future trading bill for the regulation of the 13 great grain exchanges by a board comprising the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and the attorney-general.

The act placing the control of the packing industry and stockyards under supervision of the secretary of agriculture.

The agricultural emergency tariff bill, which undoubtedly is helping farmers at this moment.

The Kenyon bill, increasing the interest rate on bonds of the farm loan banks from five to five and one-half per cent, with no increase in the loan rate to farmers.

The Curtis bill, appropriating $25,000,000 as a revolving fund for the federal farm loan banks.

Some of the burdens of taxation have been removed from the shoulders of farmers by the new revenue law. The exemption for a married man has been raised from $2,000 to $2,500 and the exemption for a dependent has been increased from $200 to $400. The wealthy corporations and individuals, who sought to shift more of the burden of war taxes to the shoulders of those least able to pay, did not succeed. Congress refused to cut radically the rate of big incomes, holding that the greater the income the more able the recipient is to pay a bigger tax.

2,000,000 Benefited.

Under the new tax law 2,000,000 little homes in the United States will immediately be relieved from further payment of any income taxes. Thousands of others families of small means will receive a reduction of 50 per cent in their income tax rate, instead of reducing the maximum surtax on big incomes from 65 to 32 per cent, as demanded by big business, congress set the high limit at 58.

Out of the conference on disarmament, called by President Harding, will come a saving of billions of dollars, which will help every nation to climb back from the financial and economic depths into which it fell during the World war.

This program for bettering the economic condition of the farming industry and putting it on an equal footing with organized industry and business, and reducing the burdens of taxation, has met with bitter opposition from Wall street business men and eastern newspapers.

But, I believe that the administration fully realizes that the farmer has been made the goat and that he must be given a square deal if he is to come back and make his vital contribution to the prosperity of the nation.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE BANS OLD TIME ARMY COOK

The old time United States army cook who specialized on baked beans and corned "willy" and, in war times in France, became famous in soldier circles for his meal-time call of "come and get it," is soon to be an individual of memory only.

Modern progress has pushed the old-fashioned army cook aside, and in his place will soon appear a white-aproned chap, with cap to match, skilled in all the arts of the up-to-date kitchen.

Domestic science is to be made a feature. A school for cooks and bakers has been established in Coblenz. Even all the mess officers and enlisted men performing the duties of mess sergeants have been ordered to take a course in training. This has been arranged with a view of standardizing and improving the soldiers' messes over which class graduated cooks will reign supreme.

Buys U. S. Boat for $1; Now Wants Money Back

The city of Boston spent a dollar for a submarine chaser and now wants to return the boat and get its dollar back. Mayor Curley said the chaser, bought from the navy department in the administration of former Mayor Peters for conversion into a fireboat, would be returned to the government because of the expense involved in plans for alterations.

INDIANA SOLON WOULD RATIFY TREATIES SOON

Humanity Facing Oblivion Should Senate Defeat Conference Aims, Senator New Declares.

The alternative for such undertakings and understandings as the armament conference developed is "such a rule of brute force as will plunge the world into chaos and threaten humanity with oblivion," Senator New, Republican, of Indiana, told the senate Monday.

With a long prepared speech urging senate ratification of the conference treaties, Senator New, as an administration spokesman, opened what promised to be at least another week's debate on the four-power Pacific pact.

Approval Necessary.

"We may not cast aside these treaties as mere idle words under penalty of being overwhelmed by the outburst of righteous condemnation from all the peoples of the world," New said. "It will not do for us to think these treaties may be dismissed with a contemptuous smirk that being merely treaties they mean nothing, are made only to be broken, that they are valueless."

If only because "the spirit of sacrifice which flowed in and through the conference left the world a safer and better place to live in," its decisions ought to meet with the senate's approval, New contended.

He again advanced at considerable length the administration's interpretation of the four-power treaty that it does not provide for an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, nor for the use of armed force by them.

No Alliance Invalued.

New declared if an alliance were even implied or contemplated by the treaty he would oppose and advise against its ratification. He denied that the pact was in any way a reflection, or an off-shoot of the League of Nations, as its opponents have charged.

He condemned the league as a "holy alliance" for "setting up and pulling down nations" as something that "dealt with idealists, not realities."

Article 11 of the treaty was not "germinated" from Article X of the league covenant, "its enemies' assertions to the contrary notwithstanding," New said. "In substance it bears not even a superficial resemblance, but was germinated from principles already long fixed in our foreign policies when the league first cast its evil shadows in the minds that rediscovered its old and abandoned system."

WATCHA LIKE?

J. B. Teaford, Georgetown, Ind.—"General news of The Blade is always uptodate and reliable, the editorial comment and the varieties column are excellent and I consider the paper my authority on political questions."

Mrs. F. G., Ivanhoe, Va.—"The Blade cannot be excelled for its accuracy and selection of the vital news. The Sunday school lesson is the best of all features."

S. W. Brill, Remersville, Ohio.—"I have not been a subscriber very long but while I have been reading I have been satisfied. Yours for quality and quantity."

E. K. Strawn, West Newton, Pa.—"I have been a continuous subscriber since 1868 and like every department in it. I would not know how to get along without it."

Geo. W. Yaw, Dowagiac, Mich.—"I have been reading The Blade for about 60 years and the only improvement I can suggest is to put a head on Abe Martin."

New Hat Saves Girl

Mlle. Adele Givene of Paris, was sandbagged by a robber an hour after she had bought a new straw hat to replace her old felt one. The hat saved her life, as the stiff straw prevented her skull from being crushed.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

COMMUNISTS of the world have set a hard task for the workers of the two Americas—North and South. These workers must make the preliminary arrangements and place the groundwork for the overthrow of all the governments of the world. Some job. It means a great deal, more than an eight-hour workday. We can't fancy that our patriotic American workmen are going to accept such a task with enthusiasm.

This allotment of a difficult undertaking is made in Russian headquarters, of course, by dark-haired, black-hearted men with paint-brush whiskers. It comes from Lenine and Trotzky and their comrades in crime. While charity is feeding their starving they are plotting. They are enough to make a self-respecting dog puke.

The appeal is to workers, but they are "workers" of the I. W. W. ilk. That is the funny part of it, and it is funny enough to relieve incipient nausea. Big Bill Haywood is one of the "workers"—Big Bill, who robbed his own comrades and ran away to Russia to sit at the feet of the twin blood-letters, Lenine and Trotzky.

Lying About Our Nation.

As the story runs, American communists are working in conjunction with the Third Internationale, with headquarters at Moscow. The overthrow of the United States government is a part of the program. The United States is considered fat. Doubtless the object is to reduce it to a living skeleton, like Russia, drive us to cannibalism, again like Russia, and have us serve our best friend for a Sunday dinner.

America is considered the present enemy of the proletarian revolution. That is a compliment. We can smack our lips over it.

Now for the lie. Louis Fraina writes it. Listen:

"America, as the greatest imperialistic power strives to subjugate the whole world. In the course of the last seven years her wealth has increased by $50,000,000,000. She has at her disposal immense natural wealth and now attempts to acquire greater and greater power. Being the greatest economic force, she rules the whole world economically. World revolution has now become transformed into a mighty duel between bourgeois America and soviet Russia."

Fraina is the leading communist writer for the Third Internationale. Evidently he has been talking to Big Bill Haywood.

Revolutionary Plans Interesting.

Here is enlightment. We must have a communist party in America, because to it is given the responsibility of fomenting and conducting the proletarian revolution in this country. It is to be under the direct control of the executive committee of the Internationale in Moscow. The American leaders are told to organize small communist groups in labor organizations, for it is understood that the first blow must be struck through the workers.

It is planned to undermine the American Federation of Labor and eventually make unions of a revolutionary nature in favor of revolutionary activity. American leaders are also told to organize strikes wherever possible, irrespective of the decisions of the present-day leaders of the unions.

We can't be sure that this method has not been tried.

After the Colored Race.

The official organ of the Third Internationale points out the great work to be done among our hard-fighting, Star-Spangled-Banner-singing, patriotic colored people. "The negroes are becoming more revolutionary," says the instructions. "They demand social and political equality and are organizing for a struggle against 'white domination.' This form of protest should be fostered and stimulated, and they should be assisted in their armed resistance to attacks on the part of white mobs."

Now get this. It is clever, and will interest our colored friends.

"But at the same time it is necessary to prevent all attempts on the part of the colored race to organize an armed uprising, for that would be a signal for a counter revolution and would interfere with the general cause of the liberation of negroes, as well as the proletariat as a whole."

Not much promise of chicken and pork chops in that sort of arrangement.

Farmers Not Forgotten.

American farmers are not forgotten by the committee of arrangements. Moscow officials are planning for a vigorous campaign among them. It is pointed out that 45 per cent of the total population of the United States is rural. Therefore agitation among the agricultural workers is demanded, and American communists are instructed to enroll as many farmers under the red flag as possible.

Our imagination is not equal to the strain of picturing any considerable number of American farmers following a red flag.

There is still another group of Americans that is to be poisoned with the seeds of communism. American radicals are told to "make your way into the ranks of the army and conduct there a revolutionary propaganda. Make every effort to introduce elements of civil war into the American Legion, uniting soldiers against officers. Make communists out of soldiers. Make use of every means to prepare the moment when the soldiers would unite with the armed proletariat for the overthrow of the government."

A fine program, taken as a whole. Americans will find it interesting to watch these communists out of the tail of their eye.

Tears Stream From Eyes of Landis as He Leaves Bench

With a tear in his eye, but an unfaltering step, Kenesaw Mountain Landis walked from the Chicago federal building a private citizen after 17 years as federal judge. Starting March 1, the famous jurist, who recently resigned, began to devote his time to the position of baseball commissioner.

Judge Landis swung through the first part of his final day on the bench in characteristic fashion, disposing of nearly a dozen cases in the typically Landis manner.

He fined one man one cent for tax dodging because, he said, "you've tried to be square," and slapped a $5,000 fine on the man's partner because "he hadn't played fair."

In the afternoon the judge sat in his chambers watching his personal effects being carted away.

It was in this surrounding that the air of the government official was swept away and tears trickled down the cheeks not only of the judge but of several of his visitors. Persons from all stages of life came to clasp his hand. Bank presidents and society leaders mingled with laborers and occasionally a former prisoner with whom the judge had been lenient.

The judge showed the greatest emotion when reporters presented him a signed testimonial wishing him luck, saying he was "taking the life of the joint away" and that they would always remember him as an "honest to God man and a judge with the right kind of backbone."

After reading it the judge swung his big chair around so the reporters could not see him and when he turned back five minutes later his cheeks and eyes glistened with tears.

"Oh, hell!" he said. "I can't thank you fellows. We've been good pals and I just can't seem to talk. But I hope that each one of you knows down in your heart how much I hate to leave this building and you—but no, I'm not leaving you fellows. We'll have our reunions and grow old together telling each other how we sat on the federal bench."

Judge Landis will leave in about 10 days for a tour of Southern major league training camps, he said.

DECLARES FORD DIDN'T RETURN PROFIT TO U. S.

Treasury Official Doesn't Know of $29,000,000 in War Income Being Returned by Henry.

Under Secretary of the Treasury S. Parker Gilbert, denies that Henry Ford has returned war profits amounting to $29,000,000 to the United States treasury.

In a book called "The Truth About Henry Ford" just placed on sale there appears the following statement: "Henry Ford gave all his war profits of $29,000,000 to the government with no hampering conditions. This vast sum was turned back to the treasury to be used as the government saw fit. This was the act of a pacifist. If all the war advocates had done the same the country's war debt would not be so staggering today and there would have been less talk of war profiteers."

The book is supposed to have been written with the approval of Mr. Ford and to be based upon facts furnished by Mr. Ford's organization. The unqualified statement as to Mr. Ford's return of such a huge sum as $29,000,000 to the United States treasury aroused much interest in Washington. Treasury department officials were astounded. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said he had heard nothing of such a handsome gift to the federal treasury, but referred inquiries to Under-Secretary Gilbert. After an investigation Mr. Gilbert denied that Henry Ford had at any time returned $29,000,000 or any other lump sum to the government.

May Have Sacrificed.

Neither Secretary Mellon nor Under-Secretary Gilbert will say that Ford may not have made some indirect sacrifice of war profits to the government. They say there is a possibility that in certain cases the motor car king may have accepted less money in payment of certain claims that he might have exacted from the government—in fact they declare that Mr. Ford's dealings with the government so far as they know have been marked by fairness and liberality on Mr. Ford's part. They are positive, however, that no such refund of war profits has ever been made by Mr. Ford.

It would require exhaustive investigation to discover just how much money the United States government paid to the Ford industries for work during the war. It has been variously estimated that the Ford company received from $75,000,000 to $125,000,000 for the extensive work it did for the government, but the items going to make up the total are scattered through many departments and bureaus of the government and it would take days to assemble them.

Many War Products.

The Ford company produced many different kinds of war material, including Eagle boats, Liberty motor castings, tanks, tractors, automobiles, trucks, howitzer caissons, helmets and shell castings. The Ford company's contract for the production of Eagle boats alone called for 60 boats at a cost of approximately $1,000,000 each.

When large war contracts began to pour in upon the Ford company soon after the United States entered the war, Mr. Ford announced that he did not expect to take a penny of profit. Later it was given out that the Ford company would be compelled to charge a profit on its work because Mr. Ford owned but 58 per cent of the stock of the company and the minority stockholders would not be willing to forego their legitimate profits. It was announced, however, that Mr. Ford personally would not consent to receive a cent of profit for his share and it was taken for granted that at some time following the settlement of contracts the motor car manufacturer would return his war profits to the United states treasury.

Threatened With Losses.

When the war ended the Ford Motor Co., in common with thousands of other concerns, was working at top speed on important war work. Much material had been assembled for this work, plant extensions had been made and costly machinery installed. Ford, like other manufacturers, had undertaken many jobs without waiting for the formal conclusion of a written contract with the government, and the termination of the war and the halting of war work left manufacturers in a position where they were in danger of losing millions of dollars. To relieve manufacturers of the great losses which threatened, congress passed what is known as the Dent act. This law provided for the creation of the war claims board in the war department. This board was given authority to make settlements with war contractors and empowered to compensate manufacturers for expenditures and obligations they had incurred even in cases where such obligations and expenditures had not resulted in the delivery to the United States of completed articles.

Henry's Claim Settled.

The records of the war department show that the Ford Motor Co. and Henry Ford & Son have received under this law the total sum of $21,013,838.30. Of this total sum $11,019,099.55 was in payment for articles actually delivered to the government and $9,994,738.75 was in adjustment of contracts under which no finished articles were delivered but where the Ford company claimed reimbursements for expenditures made in preparation for production. This sum of $21,013,838.30 which was paid under the Dent act was in addition to the many millions paid the Ford organization during the war in the regular course of business. The payments were made during the years 1919 and 1920.

In His Steps

Protected by George Matthew Adams

VISIT OF ROYAL PRINCE TO INDIA IS REGRETTED

Officials who thought the visit of the Prince of Wales to India would have considerable effect in overcoming Nationalist agitation, now deeply regret that he went. The Nationalists have used the cost of the functions held in his honor as proving that the British government is extravagant and that India should have a government of its own.

RADIO-WATCHED CONGRESS URGED

Detroit Solon Backs Bill to Keep "Home Folks" Well Informed.

If Congressman Vincent M. Brennan of Detroit is able to obtain favorable action on a bill which he introduced in the house the constituents of congressmen and senators will be able to hear by wireless telephone every word that is spoken by their representatives in the house and senate chambers.

The Brennan bill provides for the installation of a radio telephone transmitting outfit in both houses of congress to transmit debates and proceedings throughout the country.

"Complaint frequently is made that the Congressional Record does not accurately record the proceedings of congress," says Congressman Brennan. "Each member is permitted to correct his remarks and frequently to place speeches in the Record which are never actually delivered. If a radio telephone were installed in the legislative halls, constituents would be able to learn accurately what is said by their representatives on the floor. It would also be possible for the people who have radio receiving outfits to hear the President when he delivers his addresses to congress. I believe that a permanent and beneficial result of this application of radio would be the reawakening of public interest in the doings of congress."

FORD PAYS "OUTLANDISH" SUM FOR OLD MACHINE

Henry Ford may buy Muscle Shoals or even the battleships of the world which are to be scrapped as a result of the arms conference, but a purchase which has interested Arkansas more than anything else was the purchase a few days ago of an old-fashioned carding machine, the first one ever brought to Madison county, for which he paid the "outlandish" sum of $300.

The old carding machine was the property of S. R. Hanby. The machine has been "out of commission" for several years and was considered by the owner as junk. Ford heard about it and offered $300, which was quickly acepted.

Ford gave no reason for the unusual purchase.

SEAWAY FRIENDS CLAIM VICTORY

Action of Waterways Congress Interpreted Favorably.

Resolutions adopted by the national rivers and harbors congress before adjournment did not refer specifically to the St. Lawrence seaway, but two statements were made in the resolutions which are considered by friends of the St. Lawrence project to constitute an expression of approval for the project in which the Middle West and Great Lake states are so keenly interested.

One paragraph of the resolutions as finally passed declares: "It (the national rivers and harbors congress) favors all projects for improvement of waterways which have been examined and approved by the agencies appointed by congress for that purpose."

Another paragraph of the resolutions says: "Power is an essential in industry and transportation and water power is so cheap as compared with other agencies, as to induce us to declare that wherever by improvement of navigable streams, by locks and dams, water power may be developed it is the duty of the federal government to make such improvement with the joint view to navigation and production of power as an incident thereto."

Proponents of the St. Lawrence improvement who attended the congress in the expectation that eastern influences would seek to have the congress declare against the St. Lawrence improvement by condemning expenditures on waterway not situated wholly within the United States, say that these two paragraphs of the resolutions constitute unqualified endorsement of the St. Lawrence canal. They point out that the St. Lawrence project has been approved by an agency appointed by congress—the international joint commission—and that both navigation and water power advantages would result from the opening of the Great Lakes to ocean vessels. The congress could not have spoken much more plainly in favor of the canalization of the St. Lawrence even had the project been mentioned by name, they say.

Former Representative John H. Small of Washington, N. C., was re-elected president of the congress by unanimous vote.

YANK TOURIST CROWDS EXPECTED IN BRITAIN

"The Americans are coming!"

These words thrilled England in 1917, and the same words are thrilling England in the later Winter months of 1922.

In 1917 it was the American doughboy invasion that gave cheer to Britain. In 1922 it is the American tourist who is causing elation.

Shipping companies, hotels, tourist agencies and all of those who cater to the curiosity of traveling Americans are planning for a big Summer. The shipping companies have passed the tip that advance bookings are heavy and that the American tourist trade this Summer will be the heaviest since the prewar days.

BIRDMEN DO FANCY STUNTS IN "AIR POLO"

Aerial "polo" is a new sport engaging the attention of the dozen or more aviators flying land and sea planes at Miami, Fla., and the airmen to be successful in the game are forced to resort to trick flying that includes every stunt from the Immelman turn to the maple leaf drop.

A motorboat bearing several dozens of toy balloons filled with gas is sent out on Bay Biscayne and when the planes engaged in the contest take the air and are equidistant from the launch the balloons are released all at one time. The airman who captures the greatest number is declared the winner.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

At least $50,000,000 and possibly $60,000,000 will be slashed from the budget estimate for the war department by the house appropriations subcommittee, which is framing the army appropriations bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, members of the subcommittee predict.

The measure, they added, not only will provide that the enlisted strength of the army be reduced from its present strength of 137,000 to 115,000 men on July 1, but that the number of officers be limited to 11,000 as compared with the present strength of 12,000 on the active list.

Strenuons efforts are being made to make the senate appropriations committee see the wisdom of restoring an item of $1,935,000 for the air mail service which was stricken from the postoffice appropriations measure by the house appropriations committee.

The postoffice supply bill passed the house without any provisions for the continuation of the air mail service at all and unless the senate restores the item this branch of the postal service must be discontinued next June when present funds are exhausted.

William S. Fielding, who came to Washington in the interest of a general tariff reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, has been advised by congressional leaders that congress does not look with favor at this time on such an agreement.

Serious consideration will be given "Gen." Jacob S. Coxey's scheme for converting 112 uncompleted navy vessels into merchant ships at government expense in U. S. navy yards.

The scheme was incorporated in a bill introduced in the house by Congressman H. C. Gahn of Cleveland, member of the house merchant marine and fisheries committee.

Congressman W. S. Green of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, said that a hearing would be held at which Coxey and other advocates of the measure would be given ample opportunity to explain it.

The house passed and sent to the senate a bill which would authorize the secretary of the interior at his discretion, to extend the time for payment of construction charges on reclamation projects for a period not exceeding one year.

Necessity of laying up every ship in the navy for lack of fuel to permit operation faces the navy department as an immediate probability due to action of the house appropriation committee in reporting out a deficiency item of $6,200,000 for naval fuel to be used during the rest of the fiscal year. This sum is about one-half of the original fuel deficiency estimate submitted by the department.

President Harding has begun work on the tentative plan for reorganization of the government departments submitted by Walter F. Brown, head of the joint congressional commission appointed to work out such proposals, it was said at the White House.

At least one-half of the immigrants coming to this country under the three per cent quota law would be required to take passage aboard American ships under a bill introduced by Representative Cable, Ohio, Republican member of the house immigration committee.

The nominations of Secretary Hughes of the state department and Secretary Hoover of the department of commerce to the allied debt funding commission have been confirmed by the senate. Previously the senate had adopted a resolution extending for 10 days the time in which the judiciary committee can report as to the constitutionality of the nominations of Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, and Representative Burton, Republican, Ohio, to the commission. The question of their eligibility has been raised under the section of the constitution referring to the appointment of members of congress to federal civil officers.

COX PATCHES UP POLITICAL FENCE

Believed to Be Planning a Comeback After Secret Dinner.

That James M. Cox, former governor of Ohio and 1920 Democratic nominee for president, is hot after the 1924 nomination was the belief expressed recently by Democratic members of congress when they learned of a dinner in the Shoreham hotel in Washington recently.

Although efforts had been made to suppress all information concerning the affair, it leaked out that Cox was the guest of honor at this dinner.

The dinner was held in a private dining room and waiters and other hotel employes instructed to refuse information concerning it.

It was learned, however, that among the guests were Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic national committee; Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, one of the Cox managers at the San Francisco convention; Congressman Finis J. Jarrett, Democratic leader of the house; Congressman A. B. Rouse of Kentucky, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee; A. Mitchell Palmer, former attorney general of the United States; Timothy T. Ansberry, former Ohio congressman, Charles E. Morris of Columbus, secretary to Cox while governor; Daniel C. Roper, former commissioner of internal revenue, and Angus McLean, Democratic national committeeman for North Carolina.

During the informal discussion that followed the dinner, Cox was reported to have predicted that the Democrats would sweep the country in the congressional elections next November, recapturing control of the house and possibly the senate.

He was quoted as saying that the Democratic majority in Ohio would be so overwhelming as to smash the present solid Republican house delegation.

Cox let it be known also that he had made a number of engagement for political addresses this Spring i Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and th he planned to take the stump th Fall in Ohio, Massachusetts and oth er states.

Democratic congressmen construed all this to mean that by taking a conspicuous part in this year's campaign, Cox intends to claim a large share of credit for the anticipated Democratic gains and thus re-establish his prestige in time to figure in the 1924 presidential primary contests.

PENNSYLVANIA CO-EDS BAR DATES WITH MEN

Co-eds at the University of Pennsylvania have banned "insignificent man" from their social activities by the formation of a "Dateless club." The object of the organization is to bar "mere man" from the society of its members on the Wednesday and Saturday "date nights."

Admission to the organization can be obtained only by the recommendation of a member and the passing of a severe cross-examination. Under oath the applicant must answer questions aimed to ferret out her attitude toward the masculine sex in general.

ENGLISH IS ADOPTED FOR UNIVERSAL TALK

English has been adopted as the most suitable for universal intercourse by the Northern Pacific union, composed of peace societies in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The Peace Union has now requested the governments of all the countries of Europe to give opinions on the matter.

After that it intends to settle the question by debate in an international congress.

LAWS TO EFFECT RADIO HARMONY

Regulations for Ether Aim of Conference That Is Held in Washington.

Every "radio bug" in the United States, whether he be amateur, governmental, commercial or one of the thousands who sit nightly with receivers on their ears listening to jazz, opera and weather reports, is going to have his "place in the ether."

Fixing of that place is one of the primary reasons for the national radio conference held in Washington by Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Secretary Hoover is an amateur radio fan himself and he has given assurance that his committee will do nothing that will interfere with either the progress of the amateur radio experimenter or the enjoyment of the family listening to free concerts that are being broadcasted by radio phone, every night. The committee expects, Dr. S. W. Stratton, chairman, said, to determine upon wave lengths to be allocated to the various classes of radio service in order that interference between stations will be reduced to a minimum. Dr. Stratton is director of the bureau of standards.

Soon, Dr. Stratton said, the committee will probably make recommendations it deems necessary to bring about general radio harmony. If legislation is required the committee will make its recommendations to congress. In selecting different wave lengths to be assigned various services, the committee will regulate the schedule in a manner whereby amateurs, entertainment, governmental and educational broadcasts, as well as regular governmental and commercial business, may be carried on at the same time without interference.

Among the Moors women do not celebrate their birthday. A Moorish woman regards it as a point of honor to be absolutely ignorant of her age.

SEX PROBLEMS

Every married couple and all who contemplate marriage should own a complete Book of Life, of 1,000 pages, handsomely bound, such as the "Medical Adviser." It unfolds the secrets of married happiness, often revealed too late. Sold formerly for $1.50. We can mention only a few of the chapters here: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems Advice for Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, First Aid to the Injured.

Special Offer: For a limited time we will send one copy for $1.00 (or stamps), to readers of this paper. Guaranteed, money back if not satisfied. Address Medical Press, 645½ Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS $1.75 YOU CAN SELL THIS FOR

AND GIVE THESE SHEARS FREE SIZE 8 Inch VALUE $1.50

with spring tension device

MY! HOW THEY SELL!

ONLY 20 Boxes a Day Means $18.00 Daily Profit! You get the attention with the free Shears. Walter Harris Sold 800 boxes in 6 Weeks. Profit over $100 a week. Total retail value of $4.65. A real bargain at $1.75.

ACT NOW! A baby could sell Lucky 11. Don't delay a minute. Save time.

Send $1.75 for complete outfit including display case. At least write for circulars explaining our unique plans, including 30 other packages. ACT NOW.

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Big Engine Sale

OTTAWA Engines. Only sold direct from factory. 3 month's trial. Easy Terms. Write for Engine BOOK and Sale Today.

OTTAWA MFG. CO. 1751E Kieg St., Ottawa, Ks.

1½ H-P Price $35.50
2 H-P Smashed on $38.50
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10, 12, 16, 22 H-P at low prices

WEAR A LUCK RING

BRINGS GOOD LUCK, PROSPERITY, LONG LIFE to all who wear it. The superstitious, mysterious belief of the Orient. Believed by many to possess remarkable powers to change the wearer's luck. Write name and address plainly. Made in solid sterling silver. State whether men's or women's is wanted. You can adjust size to fit finger exactly. Money refunded if not pleased. Price Postpaid, Cash with Order, $1.49; C. O. D., $1.59.

HEXNITE CO., Dept. 352 116 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

A War on Film

—the film that ruins teeth

Dental science has declared a war on film. Millions of people, half the world over, have joined it. And leading dentists everywhere are securing new recruits.

This ten-day test will show you the results. Make it and note the change that comes in cleaner, prettier teeth.

Makes teeth dingy

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It makes white teeth look dingy. And most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Many serious troubles are now traced to them.

Failed to end it

Old teeth-cleaning methods have failed to end film. Much was left night and day threaten serious damage. That's why well-brushed teeth discolored and decayed.

Dental science has for years sought ways to fight that film. Two effective methods have been found, and able authorities have well proved their efficiency.

Now those methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a tooth paste based on modern dental knowledge. And to millions of people it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

These five effects twice daily

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. It leaves teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer of acids which cause decay.

Every application brings these five desired effects. All of them are deemed essential. But old methods never brought them.

Send the coupon for a 10-day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

In a week the results will surprise and delight you. And your home will believe, will adopt this new method. Don't wait longer. Cut out the coupon now.

PAT. OFF. Pepsodent REG. U.S. *The New-Day Dentifrice*

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, Dept. 800, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family

Uric Acid Solvent

85 cent Bottle FREE (32 Doses)

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Get well! Be free from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic pains, aching back, kidney or bladder troubles. Start NOW.

If you suffer from bladder weakness with burning, scalding pains, if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times at night, you will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

We will give you for your own use one 85-cent bottle (32 doses) FREE to convince you The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder troubles, Rheumatism and all other ailments, no matter how chronic or stubborn, when caused by excessive uric acid.

Send this notice with your letter to The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., Dept. W-15, P. O. Block, East Hampton, Conn. Please send 10 cents to help pay part cost of postage, packing, etc. We will mail to you by parcel post, delivery paid, a regular 85-cent bottle of The Williams Treatment (32 doses), without obligation or expense. Only one bottle to the same address or family. Established 1892.

Free For Rheumatism

Here Is a Treatment That Has Been the Means of Turning Many Suffering Lives Into Sunshine and Gladness.

Send me your name and address. I will mail you a generous free trial of Rheum-Alterative and a free pair of Dyer Counter Irritant $1.00 Foot Draft Pads.

The Wonderful Relief Is Astonishing

You will owe nothing. It is free.

Thousands have already tested this wonderful combination and I have the most remarkable testimonials you ever read. One tells of suffering years, in feet, legs and hands, now free from pain. Another, 71 years of age, suffered many years and pain now all gone. A minister writes that his wife is entirely relieved and has perfect faith in the treatment. Thousands like this.

Now, remember, I send you, absolutely free, a trial of Rheum-Alterative and a pair of Dyer Counter Irritant $1.00 Foot Draft Pads; no money for them now or at any other time, and all you need do is send your name and address to Frederick Dyer, 25 Dyer Bldg., Jackson, Mich. This valuable free treatment may be the very thing you have been searching for to turn your life into sunshine and gladness. I believe it will.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the woman's suffrage, or nineteenth amendment, has been sustained by the supreme court in an unanimous decision rendered by Justice Brandeis. The challenge came from the state of Maryland, where Oscar Leser and others sought to prevent the registration of two women as qualified voters in Baltimore.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain is facing another political crisis and it is thought that either an early general election or the resignation of the premier will be the upshot. There is a breach in the Conservative party and the Liberals are gaining strength.

The Japanese Diet has defeated the universal manhood suffrage bill. The measure lost by a vote of 243 to 147.

Max S. Green, chairman of the Irish prison board, was shot and killed in Dublin recently. He was the son-in-law of the late John Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader.

George B. Lockwood, former Indiana newspaper editor, and now publisher of the National Republican, has been appointed acting secretary of the Republican national committee to succeed Clarence B. Miller, who died recently in Minnesota.

Allied powers are expected to refer the whole question of German reparations to the reparations commission for decision after a meeting of the finance ministers of their governments in Paris on March 9.

After conferring with President Harding, Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American legion, announced that there would be no delay in the passage of the soldiers' bonus legislation. He added that the President is "in heart and soul with the American legion."

Declaring that commerce is a unit and does not regard state lines, the supreme court through Chief Justice Taft and without dissent, handed down a decision upholding the authority of the interstate commerce commission under the transportation act of 1920 to fix state railroad passenger fares when necessary to remove discrimination against interstate commerce.

DR. HUBERT WORK, present first assistant postmaster general, has been appointed to succeed Will H. Hays as head of the postoffice department. He took over the work of the department on March 4 when Hays' resignation became effective.

Airplanes were used in Michigan to carry relief to districts cut off from all communication by huge snow drifts.

It is understood that Argentina and Brazil have addressed to Italy a request for participation in the Genoa economic conference. This request has been forwarded to the Belgian, British, French and Japanese governments.

American troops in the army of occupation have been withdrawn from Mayen and Andernach. The only place in the Rhineland occupied by American troops today are Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein.

New York morning newspapers appeared in abbreviated form on March 1 because of a controversy arising from the pressmen's wage arbitration award made on Feb. 22. The meeting of the pressmen didn't adjourn until so late the publishers had to reduce their papers.

Union Gardens, Del., a war village of 506 buildings erected by the U. S. shipping board, brought a total of $1,573,507 at auction last week. The houses were sold singly and in groups.

President Harding's first visit this year to his home state of Ohio will be made April 27 to deliver an address at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, at the celebration there of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the first Ohio-born president, General Ulysses S. Grant.

Investigation by state and county officials of alleged questionable practices of brokerage houses in Detroit, disclosed that Detroit investors have lost nearly $2,000,000 through operations of four firms that have been suspended recently.

Petition of Lady Rhondda to sit in the house of lords has been granted by the committee on privileges of the house. If she takes the seat she will be the first woman to sit in the upper house of the British parliament.

PLANS for organization of a national federation of wheat marketing associations on the contract pooling basis have been adopted by a conference of state associations covering practically the entire wheat producing territory of the United States.

An ineffectual attempt of the opponents of the Anglo-Irish treaty to procure a decree enfranchising women to vote at the forthcoming elections, developed much bitterness and the free use of personalities in the session of the Dail Eireann.

An increase of more than $90,000,000 in the public debt during February has been announced by the treasury.

Ratification of the treaty between the United States and Colombia whereby the American government pays Colombia $25,000,000 as compensation for the loss of Panama has been exchanged at Bogota.

The Polish diet has voted Herbert Hoover a honorary citizen of Poland. A resolution was also adopted praising America's help in Polish relief.

Confiscation of valuables of Russian churches has been ordered to begin, commencing with the wealthiest churches. Proceeds from the sale of these articles are to be used for famine relief.

The Maryland house has adopted the state prohibition enforcement bill, sponsored by the Anti-Saloon league, by a vote of 58 to 45.

By a vote of 131 to 5, the New York assembly voted to seat August Claessens, Socialist, who was twice expelled from the lower house of the legislature in 1920.

Mary Pickford, film star, won her case in the suit of Mrs. Cora C. Wilkenning in federal court to collect a $108,000 commission for obtaining Miss Pickford's million dollar contract with Adolph Zukor to make pictures.

Sixteen persons were killed in Painesville, Ohio, when a New York Central express train crashed into a bus.

Egbert Austin (Bert) Williams, well known colored comedian, died at his home in New York on March 4 of pneumonia.

Spectacles Free on ten days trial

A Kitchen, Butcher, or Bone-Handle Paring Knife, Given Away Absolutely FREE!

In order to introduce my Perfect-Vision, Large-Size, Gold-Filled Spectacles every reader of this paper who needs glasses, I am going to send a pair on ten days' Free Trial, without a cent in advance or even a reference.

I am even going to do more than that. With every pair of 10-karat Gold Filled Perfect-Vision Spectacles sent out on ten days' Free Trial within the next 14 days, I will include a 9-inch Kitchen or Butcher Knife, or a Bone Handle Paring Knife as a present from my company without any charge whatsoever, just for giving the privilege of having you try our spectacles.

BUTCHER KNIFE, 9 Inches Long

You see, Friend, these spectacles of mine are Perfect-Vision and I know you're going to be more than pleased with them. I feel sure that once you try them out you will find that they fit you better than any you have now, or ever had before.

They Will Help You to Read the Finest Print, or See Off in the Distance as Far as the Eye Can Reach.

As soon as you get them I want you to try them out in your own home in or out doors, whichever you prefer. I want you to read very fine print, do your sewing by hand or by machine and see how wonderfully they will help you to thread your needle and do your reading or sewing with ease and comfort, without any headache or eye-strain.

You Can Go Hunting, Driving, and Look Way Off in the Distance With Them On.

If you go hunting your sight should be as good as your gun. You can't shoot unless you can see properly, and these Perfect-Vision spectacles of mine will help you sight your gun as well as you ever did in your life. I want you to try them out for yourself; that is why I will send them to you without a cent in advance or reference.

Don't Send Me A Cent

Just fill out the coupon below and send it in at once and I will send you by return mail a pair of my large-size, 10-karat gold-filled perfect-vision spectacles in fine velteen-lined pocket-book spectacle case, also a special premium knife. I do, however, insist that unless they fit you perfectly without any headache or eye-strain you are to return us the spectacles without a cent of pay, but you are to keep the premium knife in appreciation for having given us the opportunity to let you try the spectacles.

Cut Out the Coupon on This Line

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose this coupon, which entitles me, by return mail, to a pair of your Gold-filled Perfect-Vision Spectacles, complete, also one leatherette velteen-lined, gold-lettered, pocket-book spectacle case for the sum of any cost to me, so I can try them out, under your own offer of a ten days' actual test. You will also include with these spectacles a 9-inch Butcher Knife, Kitchen or Bone Handle Paring Knife as a premium. This is to cost me no more than pleased with them, I feel sure that once you try them out you will find that they fit you better than any you have now, or ever had before. I am to pay you $2.75 only—no more and no less. But if, for any reason whatsoever, I don't wish to keep them (and I, myself, am to be the sole judge), I will return the spectacles to you without paying you a single cent for them as agreed in the above advertisement to send them on ten days' absolute free trial. But I am to keep the premium knife you send me for my trouble. With this understanding I mail you this coupon, and it is agreed that you will stick to your word and I will stick to mine. Don't fail to answer the following questions:

How many years have you worn glasses (if any)?.....

How old are you?.....

Butcher Knife.....Kitchen Knife.....Paring Knife.....
(Mark with X which knife you want.)

Name.....

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

Street No.....

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright 1920, Little, Brown & Co.

Continued From Last Week.

She plainly waited for him to go on, but he pretended to be concerned wholly with guiding her along the platform.

"Mr. Eaton!"

"Yes."

"Do you know that you are a most peculiar man?"

"Exactly in what way, Miss Dorne?"

"In this: The ordinary man, when a woman shows any curiosity about himself, answers with a fullness and particularity and eagerness which seems to say, 'At last you have found a subject which interests me.'"

"Does he?"

"Is that the only reply you care to make?"

"I can think of none more adequate."

"Meaning that after my altogether too open display of curiosity regarding you, I can still do nothing better than guess, without any direction from you, on your part, even to tell me whether I am right or wrong. Very well; my first guess is that you have not done justice with young women on railway station platforms—certainly not to better, if you'll tell me, how you know that?"

"I do very well. I was not criticising you, and I don't have to ask you questions; it is a clairvoyant picture who is speaking."

"Then my second guess is that you have been abroad in far places."

"The railroad ticket showed as much."

"Unless it seriously injures your self-esteem, but I was not suffering from interest in you when you first observed the train, to observe me at ticket. What I know is distinctly from the exceedingly odd and reminiscent way in which you look at things about you—at this station, this train, the people who pass."

"You find nothing reminiscent, I suppose, in the way I look at you?"

"I do not look at me at all, so I cannot tell, but there could hardly be any reminiscence extending beyond this morning, since you never knew me before then."

"No, this is all fresh experience."

"I hope it is not displeasing. My curiosity concerning your evidently recent absence abroad is as to whether you went away to get or to forget."

"I'm afraid I don't quite understand."

"Those are two reasons for which young men go to Asia, are they not—to get something or to forget something. At least, so I have been given to understand. Shall I go on?"

"Do on guessing, you mean? I don't seem able to prevent it."

"Then my third guess is this—and you know no one is ever allowed more than three guesses." She hesitated; when she went on, she had entirely dropped her tone of banter. "I guess, Mr. Eaton, that you have been—I think, are still—going through some terrible experience which has endured for a very long time—perhaps even for years—and has nearly made of you and perhaps even yet may make of you something far different and—and something far less pleasing than you—you must have been before. There! I have transcended all bounds, said everything I should not have said, and left unsaid all the conventional things which are what our short acquaintance would have allowed. Forgive me—because I'm not sorry."

He made no answer. They walked as far as the rear of the train, turned and came back before she spoke again:

"What is it they are doing to the front of our train, Mr. Eaton?"

He looked. "They are putting a plow on the engine."

"Oh!"

"That seems to be only the ordinary push-plow, but if what I have been overhearing is correct, the railroad people are preparing to show you one of the minor exhibitions of that everyday courage of which you spoke this morning, Miss Dorne."

"In what particular way?"

"When we get across the Idaho line and into the mountains, you are to ride behind a double-header pushing a rotary snow plow."

"A double header? You mean two locomotives?"

"Yes; the preparation is warrant that what is ahead of us in the way of travel will fully come up to anything you may have been led to suspect." They stood a minute watching the trainmen; as they turned, her gaze went past hers to the rear cars. "Also," he added, "Mr. Avery, with his usual gracious pleasure at being in your company, is hailing you from the platform of your car."

She looked up at Eaton sharply, seemed about to speak, and then checked what was upon her tongue. "You are going into your own car?" She held out to him her small gloved hand. "Good-bye, then—unless we see one another again."

"Good night, Miss Dorne."

He took her hand and retaining it hardly the fraction of an instant, let it go. Was it her friendship she had been offering him? Men use badinage without respect to what their actual feelings may be; women—some memory from the past in which he had known such girls as this, seemed to recall—use it most frequently when their feelings, consciously or unconsciously, are drawing toward a man.

Eaton now went into the men's compartment of his car, where he sat smoking till after the train was under way again. The porter looked in upon him there to ask if he wished his berth made up now; Eaton nodded assent, and fifteen minutes later, dropping the cold end of his cigar and going out into the car, he found the berth ready for him. "D. S.'s" section, also made up but with the curtains folded back displaying the bedding within, was unoccupied; jerkings of the curtains and voices and giggling in the two berths at the end of the car, showed that Amy and Constance were getting into bed; the Englishman was wide awake in plain determination not to go to bed until his accustomed Nottingham hour. Eaton, drawing his curtains together and buttoning them from the inside, undressed and went to bed. A half-hour later the passage of some one through the aisle and the sudden dimming of the crack of light which showed above the curtains told him that the lights in the car had been turned down. Eaton closed his eyes, but sleep was far from him.

Presently he began to feel the train beginning to labor with the increasing grade and the deepening snow. It was well across the state line and into Idaho; it was nearing the mountains, and the weather was getting colder and the storm more severe. Eaton lifted the curtain from the window beside him and leaned on one elbow to look out. The train was running through a bleak, white desolation; no light and no sign of habitation showed anywhere. Eaton lay staring out, and now the bleak world about him seemed to assume toward him a cruel and merciless aspect. The events of the day ran through his mind again with sinister suggestion. He had taken that train for a certain definite, dangerous purpose which required his remaining as obscure and as inconspicuous as possible; yet already he had been singled out for attention. So far, he was sure, he had received no more than that—attention, curiosity concerning him. He had not suffered recognition; but that might come at any moment. Could he risk longer waiting to act?

He dropped on his back upon the bed and lay with his hands clasped under his head, his eyes staring up at the roof of the car.

In the card-room of the observation car, playing and conversation still went on for a time; then it diminished as one by one the passengers went away to bed. Connery, looking into the car, found it empty and the porter cleaning up; he slowly passed on forward through the train, stopping momentarily in the rear Pullman opposite the berth of the passenger whom President Jarvis had commended to his care. His scrutiny of the car told him all was correct here; the even breathing within the berth assured him the passenger slept.

Connery went on through to the next car and paused again outside the berth occupied by Eaton. He had watched Eaton all day with results that still he was debating with himself; he had found in a newspaper the description of the man who had waited at Warden's, and he reread it, comparing it with Eaton. It perfectly confirmed Connery's first impression; but the more Connery had seen of Eaton, and the more he had thought over him during the day, the more the conductor had become satisfied that either Eaton was not the man described or, if he was, there was no harm to come from it. After all, was not all that could be said against Eaton—if he was the man—simply that he had not appeared to state why Warden was befriending him? Was it not possible that he was serving Warden in some way by not appearing? Certainly Mr. Dorne, who was the man most on the train to be considered, had satisfied himself that Eaton was fit for an acquaintance; Connery had seen what was almost a friendship, apparently, spring up between Eaton and Dorne's daughter during the day.

The conductor went on, his shoulders brushing the buttoned curtains on both sides of the narrow aisle. Except for the presence of the passenger in the rear sleeper, this inspection was to the conductor the uttermost of the commonplace; in its monotonous familiarity he had never felt any strangeness in this abrupt and intimate bringing together of people who never had seen one another before, who after these few days of travel together, might probably never see one another again, but who now slept separated from one another and from the persons passing through the cars by no greater protection than these curtains designed only to shield them from the light and from each other's eyes. He felt no strangeness in this now. He merely assured himself by his scrutiny that within his train all was right. Outside—

Connery was not so sure of that; rather, he had been becoming more certain hour by hour all through the evening, that they were going to have great difficulty in getting the train through. Though he knew by President Jarvis' note that the officials of the road must be watching the progress of this especial train with particular interest, he had received no train orders from the west for several hours. His inquiry at the last stop had told him the reason for this; the telegraph wires to the west had gone down. To the east, communication was still open, but how long it would remain so he could not guess. Here in the deep heart of the great mountains—they had passed the Idaho boundary line into Montana—they were getting the full effect of the storm; their progress, increasingly slow, was broken by stops which were becoming more frequent and longer as they struggled on. As now they fought their way slower and slower up a grade, and barely topping it, descended the opposite side at greater speed as the momentum of the train was added to the engine-power, Connery's mind went back to the second sleeper with its single passenger, and he spoke to the Pullman conductor, who nodded and went toward that car. The weather had prevented the expected increase of their number of passengers at Spokane; only a few had got aboard there; there were worse grades ahead, in climbing which every pound of weight would count; so Connery—in the absence of orders and with Jarvis' note in his pocket—had resolved to drop the second sleeper.

At Fracroft—the station where he was to exchange the ordinary plow which so far had sufficed, and couple on the "rotary" to fight the mountain drifts ahead—he swung himself down from the train, looked in at the telegraph office and then went forward to the two giant locomotives, on whose sweating, monstrous backs the snow, suddenly visible in the haze of their lights, melted as it fell. He waited on the station platform while the second sleeper was cut out and the train made up again. Then, as they started, he swung aboard and in the brightly lighted men's compartment of the first Pullman checked up his report sheets with a stub of a pencil. They had stopped again, he noticed; now they were climbing a grade, more easily because of the decrease of weight; now a trestle rumbled under the wheels, telling him just where they were. Next was the powerful, steady push against opposition—the rotary was cutting its way through a drift.

Again they stopped—once more went on. Connery, having put his papers into his pocket, dozed, awoke, dozed again. The snow was certainly heavy, and the storm had piled it up across the cuts in great drifts which kept the rotary struggling almost constantly now. The progress of the train halted again and again; several times it backed, charged forward again—only to stop, back and charge again and then go on. But this did not disturb Connery. Then something went wrong.

All at once he found himself, by a trainman's instinctive and automatic action, upon his feet; for the shocks had been so slight as barely to be felt, far too slight certainly to have awakened any of the sleeping passengers in their berths. He went to the door of the car, lifted the platform stop, threw open the door of the vestibule and hanging by one hand to the rail, swung himself out from the side of the car to look ahead. He saw the forward one of the two locomotives wrapped in clouds of steam, and men arm-deep in snow wallowing forward to the rotary still further to the front, and the sight confirmed fully his apprehension that this halt was more important and likely to last much longer than those that had gone before.

CHAPTER V.

Are You Hillward?

It is the wonder of the moment of first awakening that one—however tried or troubled he may be when complete recollection returns—may find, at first, rehearsal of only what is pleasant in his mind. Eaton, waking and stretching himself luxuriously in his berth in the reverie halfway between sleep and full consciousness, found himself supremely happy. His feelings, before recollection came to check them, reminded him only that he had been made an caquaintance, almost a friend, the day before, by a wonderful, inspiring, beautiful girl. Then suddenly, into his clearing memeory crushed and crowded the reason for his being where he was. By an instinctive jerk of his shoulders, almost a shudder, he drew the sheet and blanket closer about him; the smile was gone from his lips; he lay still, staring upward at the berth above his head and listening to the noises in the car.

The bell in the washroom at the end of the car was ringing violently, and some one was reinforcing his ring with a stentorian call for "Porter! Porter!"

Eaton realized that it was very cold in his berth—also that the train, which was standing still, had been in that motionless condition for some time. He threw up the window curtain as he appreciated that and, looking out, found that he faced a great unbroken bank of glistening white snow as high as the top of the car at this point and rising even higher ahead. He listened, therefore, while the Englishman—for the voice calling to the porter was his—extracted all available information from the negro.

"Porter!" Standish called again.

"Yessuh!"

"Close my window and be quick about it!"

"It's closed, suh."

"Closed?"

"Yessuh; I shut it en-durin' the night."

"Closed!" the voice behind the curtains iterated skeptically; there was a pause during which, probably, there was limited exploration. "I say, then, how cold is it outside?"

"Ten below this morning, suh."

"What, what? Where are we?"

"Between Fracroft and Simons, suh."

"Yet?"

"Yessuh, yit!"

"Hasn't your silly train moved since four o'clock?"

"Moved? No, suh. Not mo'n a yahd or two nohow, suh, and I reckon we backed them up again."

"That foolish snow still?"

"Yessuh; and snow some more, suh."

"But haven't we the snow plow still ahead?"

"Oh, yessuh; the plow's ahaid. We still got it; but that's all, suh. It ain't doin' much; it's busted."

"Eh—what?"

"Yessuh—busted! There was right smart of a slide across the track, and the crew, I understands, diagnosed it jus' fo' a snowbank and done bucked right into it. But they was rock in this, suh; we's layin' right below a hill; and that rock jus' busted that rotary like a Belgium shell hit it. Yessuh—pieces of that rotary essentially scattered themselves in four directions besides backwards and fo'wards. We ain't done much travelin' since then."

"Ah! But the restaurant car's still attached?"

"De restaur—oh, yessuh. We carries the diner through—from the Coast to Chicago."

"H'm! Ten below! Porter, is that wash-compartment hot? And are they serving breakfast yet?"

"Yessuh; yessuh!"

The Briton, from behind his curtains, continued; but Eaton no longer paid attention.

"Snowed in and stopped since four!" The realization startled him with the necessity of taking it into account in his plans. He jerked himself up in his berth and began pulling his clothes down from the hooks; then, as abruptly, he stopped dressing and sat absorbed in thought. Finally he parted the curtains and looked out into the aisle.

The Englishman, having elicited all he desired, or could draw, from the porter, now bulged through his curtains and stood in the aisle, unabashed, in gaudy pajamas and slippers, while he methodically bundled his clothes under his arm; then, still garbed only in pajamas, he paraded majestically to the washroom. The curtains over the berths at the other end of the car also bulged and emitted the two dark-haired girls. They were completely kimono-ed over any temporary deficiency of attire and skipped to the drawing room inhabited by their parents. The drawing room door instantly opened at Amy's knock, admitted the girls and shut again. Section Seven gave to the aisle the reddish-haired D. S. He carried coat, collar, hairbrushes and shaving case and went to join the Briton in the men's washroom.

There was no one else in the main part of the car; and no berths other than those already accounted for had been made up. Yet Eaton still delayed; his first impulse to get up and dress had been lost in the intensity of the thought in which he was engaged. He had let himself sink back against the pillows, while he stared, unseeingly, at the solid bank of snow beside the car, when the door at the further end of the coach opened and Conductor Connery entered, calling a name.

"Mr. Hillward! Mr. Lawrence Hillward! Telegram for Mr. Hillward!"

Eaton stared at the first call of the name; he sat up and faced about.

"Mr. Hillward! Telegram for Mr. Lawrence Hillward!"

The conductor was opposite Section Three; Eaton now waited tensely and delayed until the conductor was past; then putting his head out of the curtains and assuring himself that the car was otherwise empty as when he had seen it last, he hailed as the conductor was going through the door.

"What name? Who is that telegram for?"

"Mr. Lawrence Hillward."

"Oh, thank you; then that's mine." He put his hand out between the curtains to take the yellow envelope.

Connery held back. "I thought your name was Eaton."

"It is. Mr. Hillward—Lawrence Hillward—is an associate of mine who expected to make this trip with me but could not. So I should have telegrams or other communications addressed to him. Is there anything to sign?"

"No, sir—train delivery. It's not necessary."

Eaton drew his curtains close again and ripped the envelope open; but before reading the message, he observed with alarm that his pajama jacket had opened across the chest, and a small round scar, such as that left by a high-powered bullet penetrating, was exposed. He gasped almost audibly, realizing this, and clapped his hand to his chest and buttoned his jacket. The message—nine words without a signature—lay before him:

Thicket knot youngster omniscien issue foliage lecture tragic instigation.

It was some code which Eaton recognized but could not decipher at once. It was of concern, but at that instant, less of concern than to know whether his jacket had been open and his chest exposed when he took the message. The conductor was still standing in the aisle.

"When did you get this?" Eaton asked, looking out.

"Just now."

"How could you get it here?" Eaton questioned, watching the conductor's face.

"We've had train instruments—the emergency telegraph—on the wires since four o'clock and just got talking with the stations east; wires are still down to the west. That message came through yesterday some time and was waiting for you at Simons; when we got them this morning, they sent it on."

"I see; thanks." Eaton, assured that if the conductor had seen anything, he suspected no significance in what he saw, closed his curtains and buttoned them carefully. The conductor moved on. Eaton took a small English-Chinese pocket dictionary from his vest pocket and opened it up under cover of the blanket; counting five words up from thicket he found they; five down from knot gave him know; six up from youngster was you; six down from omniscent was one; seven up from issue was is; and so continuing, he translated the nine words to:

"They know you. One is following. Leave train instantly."

Eaton, nervous and jerky, as he completed the first six words, laughed as he compiled the final three. "Leave train instantly!" The humor of that advice in his present situation, as he looked out of the window at the solid bank of snow, appealed to him. He slapped the little dictionary shut and returned it to his pocket. A waiter from the dining car came back, announcing the first call for breakfast, and spurred him into action. Passengers from the Pullman at the rear passed Eaton's section for the diner. He glanced out at the first two or three; then he heard Harriet Dorne's voice in some quiet, conventional remark to the man who followed her. Eaton started at it; then he dressed swiftly and hurried into the now deserted washroom and then on to breakfast.

The dining car, all gleaming crystal and silver and white covers within, also was surrounded by snow. The space outside the windows seemed somewhat wider than that about the sleeping car. And a moment before Eaton went forward, the last cloud had cleared and the sun had come out bright. The train was still quite motionless; the great drifts of snow, even with the tops of the cars on either side, made perfectly plain how hopeless it would be to try to proceed without the plow; and the heavy white frost which had not yet cleared from some of the window panes, told graphically of the cold without. But the dining car was warm and cheerful, and it gave assurance that, if the train was helpless to move, it at least offered luxuries in its idleness. As Eaton stepped inside the door, the car seemed all cheer and good spirits.

Fresh red carnations and ruddy roses were, as usual, in the cut-glass vases on the white cloths; the waiters bore steaming pots of coffee and bowls of hot cereals to the different tables. These, as usual, were ten in number—five with places for four persons each, on one side of the aisle, and five, each with places for two persons, beside the windows on the other side of the car.

Harriet Dorne was sitting facing the door at the second of the larger tables; opposite her, and with his back to Eaton, sat Donald Avery. A third place was laid beside the girl, as though they expected Dorne to join them; but they had begun their fruit without waiting. The girl glanced up as Eaton halted in the doorway; her blue eyes brightened with a look part friendliness, part purpose. She smiled and nodded, and Avery turned about.

"Good morning, Mr. Eaton," the girl greeted.

"Good morning, Miss Dorne," Eaton replied collectedly. He nodded also to Avery, who, stiffly returned the nod, turned back again to Miss Dorne.

Amy and Constance, with their parents, occupied the third large table; the other three large tables were empty. "D. S." was alone at the furthest of the small tables; a traveling-salesman-looking person was washing down creamed Finnan haddock with coffee at the next; the passenger who had been alone in the second car was at the third; the Englishman, Standish, was beginning his iced grape fruit at the table opposite Miss Dorne; and at the place nearest the door, an insignificant broad-shouldered and untidy young man, who had boarded the train at Spokane, had just spilled half a cup of coffee over the egg spots on his lapels as his unsteady and nicotine-stained fingers all but dropped the cup.

The dining car conductor, in accordance with the general determination to reserve the larger tables for parties traveling together, pulled back the chair opposite the untidy man; but Eaton, with a sharp sense of disgust, went past to the chair opposite the Englishman.

As he was about to seat himself there, the girl again looked up. "Oh, Mr. Eaton," she smiled, "wouldn't you like to sit with us? I don't think Father is coming to breakfast now; and if he does, of course there's still room."

She pulled back the chair beside her enticingly; and Eaton accepted it.

"Good morning, Mr. Avery," he said to Miss Dorne's companion formally as he sat down, and the man across the table murmured something perforce.

As Eaton ordered his breakfast, he appreciated for the first time that his coming had interrupted a conversation—or rather a sort of monologue of complaint on the part of Standish addressed impersonally to Avery.

"Extraordinarily exposed in these sleeping cars of yours, isn't one, wouldn't you say?" the Englishman appealed across the aisle.

"Exposed?" Avery repeated, more inclined to encourage the conversation.

"I say, is it quite the custom for a train servant—whenever he fancies he should—to reach across one, sleeping?"

"He means the porter closed his window during the night," Eaton explained to Avery.

"Quite so; and I knew nothing about it—nothing at all. Fancy! There I was in the bunk, and the beggar comes along, pulls my curtains aside, reaches across me—"

"It got very cold in the night," Avery offered.

"I know; but is that any reason for the beggar invading my bunk that way? He might have done anything to me! Any one in the car might have done anything to me! Any one in your bally corridor-train might have done anything. There was I, asleep—quite unconscious; people passing up and down the aisle just the other side of a foolish fall of curtain! How does any one know one of those people might not be an enemy of mine? Remarkable people, you Americans—inconsistent, I say. Lock your homes with most complicated fastenings—greatest lock-makers in the world—burglar alarms on windows; but when you travel, expose yourselves as one wouldn't dream of exposing oneself elsewhere. Amazing places, your Pullman coaches! Why, any one might do anything to any one! What's to stop him, what?"

Eaton, suddenly reminded of his telegram, put a hand into his pocket and fingered the torn scraps; he had meant to remove and destroy them, but had forgotten. He glanced at Harriet Dorne.

"What he says is quite true," she observed. She was smiling, however, as most of the other passengers were, at the Englishman's vehemence.

They engaged in conversation as they breakfasted—a conversation in which Avery took almost no part, though Miss Dorne tried openly to draw him in; then the sudden entrance of Connery, followed closely by a stout, brusque man who belonged to the rear Pullman, took Eaton's attention and hers.

Other passengers also looked up; and the nervous, untidy young man at the table near the door again slopped coffee over himself as the conductor gazed about.

"Which is him?" the man with Connery demanded loudly.

Connery checked him, but pointed at the same time to Eaton.

"That's him, is it?" the other man said. "Then go ahead."

Eaton observed that Avery, who had turned in his seat, was watching this diversion on the part of the conductor with interest. Connery stepped beside Eaton's seat.

"You took a telegram for Lawrence Hillward this morning," he asserted.

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Because it was mine, or meant for me, as I said at the time. My name is Eaton; but Mr. Hillward expected to make this trip with me."

The stout man with the conductor forced himself forward.

"That's prety good, but not quite good enough!" he charged. "Conductor, get that telegram for me!"

To Be Continued.

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Who could resist little 1143 with her bobbed curls, smile and sassy bow? Mother has helped too for nothing could be daintier than her little frock with it's two narrow belts and envelope pockets.

We wonder what Bobbie 1218 is hiding. We'll wager he has something he shouldn't have in his hidden hand. With all his cherub looks there's a hint of mischief in his face—but isn't he cute in his new suit? Buttons serve as a smart trimming as well as the practical purpose of keeping Bobbie in his clothes when he is chasing the cat or doing other strenuous stunts. There are eight good sized ones uniting the blouse with the cunning trousers. Everyone must have a comfortable negligee and Miss 1215 is the picture of comfort. We suspect she is about to take a nap. Indeed we feel the effect of her suppressed yawn so much we are stopping work.

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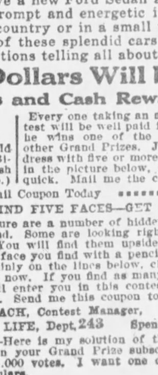

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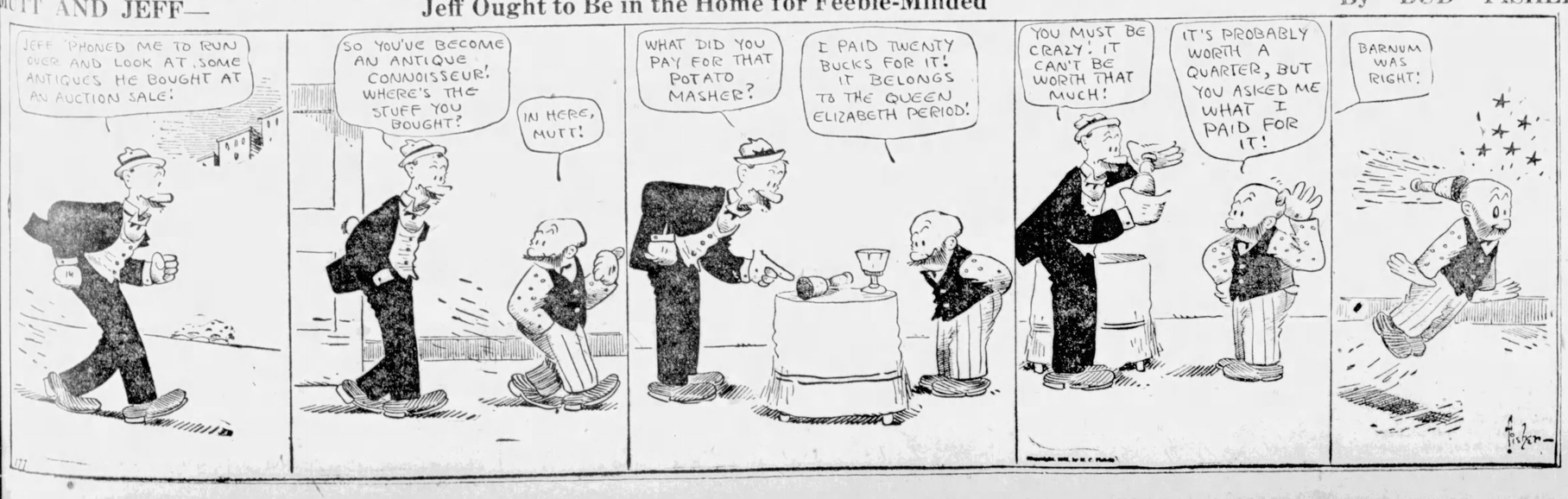
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SO YOU'VE BECOME AN ANTIQUE CONNOISSEUR! WHERE'S THE STUFF YOU BOUGHT?
IN HERE, MUTT!
WHAT DID YOU PAY FOR THAT POTATO MASHER?
I PAID TWENTY BUCKS FOR IT! IT BELONGS TO THE QUEEN ELIZABETH PERIOD!
YOU MUST BE CRAZY! IT CAN'T BE WORTH THAT MUCH!
IT'S PROBABLY WORTH A QUARTER, BUT YOU ASKED ME WHAT I PAID FOR IT!
BARNUM WAS RIGHT!

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THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1922.

There seems no help for it. That four-power pact is going to entangle this nation in peace.

When radicalism fails it always wants common sense to help it out of the hole.

Coal miners are wise in seeking the moral support of the railroad men. If they strike they will need all the sympathy they can get.

Unless there are English sparrows there is no reason why anyone should want to kill two birds with one stone.

Lima Beane says the income tax return is to be sworn to not at.

There is no occasion for the public ever being on the defensive. The public can whip anything that wears pants.

Memory of fat years makes the lean years seem leaner than they really are.

It is evident the wet interests of the country are never to get much comfort from the United States supreme court.

This from one of the many bright Kansas papers may bring comfort to some who are sweating over income tax blanks: "Protect the birds. The dove brings peace and the stork brings tax exemptions."

Men forget. Even the old fellow who has seen a bustle hanging on a bedpost of the past laughs at some of the present fashions.

The smoother the tongue the harder it is to hold.

Most bridegrooms regard their brides as their queens, but Viscount Lascelles' mother-in-law is his queen.

Princess Mary is entitled to just as much happiness as any good American girl who marries the right sort of man and helps him to establish a home.

Men who talk much about their patriotism in time of peace are often found with folded hands and inarticulate sentiments in time of war.

Prisons were built for men who were born free but didn't appreciate their liberty.

Shinny on your own side is a good attitude to maintain toward Mexico.

Michael Collins comes nearest being a wild Irishman when long-distance heroes try to tell him what is good for his well-known country.

Talk is not, as somebody has said, governed by the law of supply and demand. It is regulated by the supply of willing ears.

Perhaps we are too impatient with congress. It has a great many minds to make up before it can function clearly.

Nearly all Democratic newspapers and some of the halfbreeds are ready to concede that the only thing wrong with the world is the seating of Senator Newberry.

"Drink more water," says a syndicate physician to the patient who has a dry skin. A lot of fellows will find fault with Doc because he doesn't prescribe "personal liberty" for dry skins.

There never was a time when taxpayers didn't feel like addressing each other as fellow sufferers.

Speaking of the men who died in the Roma, the Boston Transcript says: "A proud and grateful nation will always treasure the memory of their sacrifices." We doubt it. After a few perfunctory tributes it is possible they will be forgotten.

If love isn't blind it knows when to shut its eyes.

Time not only flies but nothing ever goes wrong with its propeller.

Many people are inclined to interpret freedom in a broad, personal sense. Then it happens.

Always, so far as known, there has been freedom of the seas at the bottom of the ocean.

It must be said for the French that they can cut off the head of a murderer with neatness and dispatch.

About the smartest thing the founders of our government did was to fix it so the United States supreme court cannot be abolished every time it renders a decision that displeases a litigant.

There is one way of financing adjusted compensation that has not been suggested. Let congress knock $1,500 off the salary of each member for a period of 10 years. This idea will probably take like a vaccination for smallpox.

Born orators are not always on the lecture platform. Some of them are in the panhandling business.

This is a big country and the most beautiful back may at this minute be rubbing itself against a doorjamb in the buckwheat belt.

With Will Hays attracted to the movies by a huge salary and efforts being made to get Hoover to leave the cabinet for $150,000 a year President Harding must feel like the manager of a minor league team when the big leaguers are taking away his stars.

Russia has demonstrated that money has no value until it is earned. Yet there are people in this country who still think all that is necessary to make money is to print a legend on a piece of paper and call it legal tender.

Mixing Brains With the Soil

A successful old farmer once advised a beginner in the business: "Plan carefully and work, but if you cannot do both, plan."

The veteran had learned that unless plans were made for careful co-ordination of effort, all with reference to possibilities of financing, climate, soil, seasons and markets, mere work would not count for much. The largest profit would depend generally upon the most intelligent direction of effort.

In order that farmers may plan more wisely, the government has published a large number of Farmers' Bulletins, written by experts, summarizing their experience and advice. Some United States senators and congressmen are writing personal letters to newspapers and farm bureau officials advising that lists will be sent, upon application, of available bulletins; that the lists may be checked and returned and that such bulletins as may be desired will be forwarded free of charge.

Until this year, congressmen have been sending small packets of free garden seeds to considerable numbers of their constituents. The aggregate cost was large; the value to any one individual small at best, and thousands of dollars' worth of seed packages which clogged the mails under frank, were virtually wasted. The budget commissioner lopped off the appropriation for the "free seed graft," as it was commonly—and perhaps properly—called. But there is real value in the bulletins if the information and advice are applied intelligently to local conditions.

With markets glutted and food prices down, the advice of the old farmer is of much more importance than ever before—plan carefully, and work.

A Phase of War After War

Senator King attacked the dyemaking industry as a "billion dollar trust." This is stretching it somewhat. The investment in the industry is about $200,000,000. If it is a trust the evidence has not yet been produced.

America has been making fair strides in the development of chemical enterprises when the war began. It was in the forefront in transforming crude petroleum into multitudinous useful products. It had built up a number of great chemical plants in connection with salt deposits. Metal alloys of amazing qualities were being worked out. But the real spur, the greatest promise, for this line of endeavor was the foundation of an industry for the manufacture of coal-tar colors.

In 1914, there existed factories in the United States, employing two million workers and making products worth three billions of dollars, that were dependent upon dyes. The war shut off the source of supplies. One dye that had sold for 50 cents a pound went to $54 a pound. A keg of dyes, ordinarily selling for $15, brought $1,500 at auction. The cargo of the submarine Deutschland, consisting mostly of German dyes, is said to have sold for a million dollars.

Out of this emergency, the American dye industry was born. There are citizens who feel that now German dyes may be bought again the American trade should be permitted to perish rather than that it should be protected against the Germans, fiercely striving to recover their monopoly. That destruction would mean not merely the loss of the $200,000,000 investments in factories and machinery, but also the stopping of that saving of by-products at the coke ovens valued at $75,000,000 a year. Britain definitely and emphatically decided that she would never again expose herself to these embarrassments that followed the embargo on dyes. A newly built British industry is now amply protected. It would be a stupid thing if after an identical experience America gave to foreigners the exclusive right to meet our demand here for coal-tar derivatives.

Tom Sawyer's Prize Again

Five dollars will be earned by each Oberlin undergraduate who memorizes the Sermon on the Mount by March 10.

Merritt Starr of Chicago, Oberlin '75, offers the reward, declaring that students should know the Sermon "because of its worth as a social document and a work of literature."

Doubtless many students will proceed to memorize the 107 verses in the fifth, sixth and seventh chapters of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. They will then know more of the Bible than the vast majority of students in general, or the vast majority of young people in and out of college.

We are always hearing complaints of the lack of knowledge of the English Bible on the part of college students.

One would imagine that this lack has been felt only recently. The truth is that the Bible is studied more intensely and thoroughly than ever, by those who study it at all. But if there ever was a time when nearly everyone knew a little about the Book, that time has surely surely passed. The number of people who can be said to know nothing of the Bible is impressively large, despite the vast labor of scholarship to make our knowledge of it more intimate and more closely related to daily life.

And one way to remedy the lack is to go back to older methods, to the system of Tom Sawyer's Sunday school, by offering prizes for memorizing verses.

Tom was not attracted by the labor of memorizing, but he did wish to gain the prize. Tom engaged in a trade of tickets which finally brought him the prize without the labor of memorizing.

But there was only one Tom Sawyer, and hundreds of young folks took the less brilliant and more toilsome way of actually learning 'em. And by this simple old system Oberlin takes the front rank in Bible knowledge among students.

Signs of Railroad Changes

One criticism which Henry Ford made of the railroads cannot be waved or explained away. This is with the mechanical equipment. Henry Ford has not only a thorough knowledge of mechanical principles and a long experience with their application, but also an instinct for economical improvements in mechanics. In that department there is no one connected with the railroads who is competent to say Ford does not know what he is talking about.

A Los Angeles newspaper recently pictured a fast passenger locomotive and beside it a light automobile for whose ordinary wheels the standard flanged wheels of railway cars had been substituted. This automobile was to make the run on the rails to Phoenix, Ariz., 491 miles away.

The trip was completed in less than 13 hours of actual running time. High mountain grades had to be climbed. Desert country had to be crossed. Not a mishap occurred, and the time made was better than that of the railroad trains.

The journey was undertaken as a test for equipment suitable for inspection service. Yet its success may have far more significance than that of supplying railroad officers with light and economical apparatus for a restricted employment. It may be one of the signs indicating the application of the internal combustion engine to railway service. It is highly probable that the indifference of the companies to this form of engine is due, not so much to any unsuitability it may have for their purpose, as to the natural conservation of an old industry.

It required a railroad engineer to alter the architecture of the Mississippi river steamboats. It may require someone like Henry Ford, many experiments like that in California and a condition bordering on bankruptcy to persuade the railroads to consider what new-fangled invention might do for them in a large way.

Happy Hunting Grounds

The Blackfoot Indians believed that all who did well in this arduous and dreary life would go on to an arduous and dreary heaven. In fact, they knew it, for some of their legends tell of braves who crossed the frontier between the two worlds. They saw their ghostly ancestors chasing spectral buffalo and drying spirit pemmican under a phantasmic sun.

Visiting theologians such as fur-traders and rum-runners converted this solemn aborginal heaven into a hunting grounds that would not be merely a hunting grounds, but a happy one. The docile brave adopted the white man's version of their own mythology, and by the time of the Sioux ghost dancers of 1890 the befuddled seers pictured a wide world of buffalo and herds of horses and the white man's rifles.

The visions of the ghost-dancers faded, and the buffalo faded also. But now, when all these things are nearly forgotten, a plan has been proposed in the state of Washington, by which some of the buffalo-hunting aspirations of the young Indian may be satisfied, without sending him to the world of ghosts. It is planned to make an immense buffalo ranch out of a vast stretch of wood and prairie, and hire young Indians for the arduous work of hard-riding among the bison. They mustn't kill 'em, but they can hunt 'em, which is supposed to be the real sport.

Here we have the white man's practicality and the red man's folklore united. Hereby we can preserve the ancient and noble game and increase the total supply of beef. We can supply to the young brave the outdoor ranging which he loves, and let him kill off the wildcats. It does not matter if the young brave is a college graduate, he need not waste his hunting instinct in a laboratory when Seattle papers will announce: "Buffalologist wanted." The happy hunting grounds are here, and it looks as if they would work.

Emma Goldman, who is confronted frequently with an order to move on, must begin to realize that while she behaved herself in this country she had about all the freedom in the world and didn't know it.

Another political party might be a good thing for the country, provided it could be organized on plans that would give all restless spirits an opportunity for expression.

Coal miners want a six-hour day and five-day week. They must be among those bitterly opposed to adding another month to the year.

Maybe there is a method in the madness of congress. So long as it runs around in a circle it will not reach the bitter end.

It'll be a sad day if the boy ever has to sing "O, where is my wandering ma tonight?"

Good men may yet have to go into politics for self-protection, but it is a great risk.

MANY HAPPY HEARTS BEAT AS FREEDOM DAWNS IN IRELAND

BY FREDERICK PALMER

"You'll be going to England?" said an Irishman on board my steamer.

"No. Up and down Ireland to find how it feels to the Irish to be free, and what the Irish are going to do with their freedom, for a series of articles. I get off at Queenstown."

"At Cobh, you mean. It is the port in the Irish free state which the British used to call Queenstown."

"Are you changing all the names in Ireland, then? Cork, Killarney, Clare and Tipperary?"

"Why should we? They're Irish. We're changing only the English ones that mention kings and queens—Kingstown and Queenstown. Griffith and De Valera may disagree about the wording of the treaty with reference to allegiance, but it's plain that we do not have to recognize kings or queens on the map of the new Free state. We have a little prejudice against kings and queens out of our experience."

Dreams Come True

Irish men and women, returning from America, were impatient to set foot on free Irish soil. Until that moment the dream of the centuries had not come true to them.

"Are there any British soldiers left in Ireland?" asked an Irishman from Pittsburgh, who was on his way to Galway, of the customs officer of the Irish Free state who had come out from Cobh on the tender.

"There are. You will see some of them walking about just like other people."

"Aren't they scared?"

"Never a bit, now. The war is over. We've stopped fighting them. They're in no danger at all. They're going as fast as the ships will take them. There were a lot of them to go. They're as glad to go as we are to have them go."

Not a person I have met who did not remind me that Ireland would never have gained her freedom if it had not been for America. Ireland is one place on this side of the water where America remains truly popular. We shall be popular in Ireland for a long time, for the Irish are not a forgetful people.

Bridge Ruins Tells Story

"That was done in the war two months before the truce," said the man who drove me from Cobh to Cork in an ancient "flivver" as he nodded toward a bridge that had been blown up.

"The war!" I thought. "It must be the armistice that he refers to."

"Only a few months ago?" I asked.

"Yes, when the war was very hot—just before the British gave in."

There I had touched the depths which yield real understanding of Irish patriotism and ambition. The war to him was not the late four-years struggle on the continent of Europe. It was an age-old war; a war culminating in the guerilla tactics of Sinn Fein and an aroused British and world opinion which won the victory.

Then I asked the driver, who was about 35, the question which is as common in Ireland these days as remarks about the weather.

"Are you studying Gaelic?"

"I am," he replied. "Two and three hours a day, my head down under the lamp shade beside my children's. A fine language, the Irish language. Its our language. It's shamed of myself, I am," he said, "when I say I never knew a word of Gaelic until we won our freedom."

Pioneers Will Teach

Language is the soul of nationality. The Irish having won nationhood their next thought is the restoration of their national language. Back country people who have received spoken Gaelic at their mothers' knees and priests and scholars who have preserved the written language now have much honor.

"It's strange now," said an old man, "that I should wait until I was 65 to learn my own language. If the British had gone away earlier I might have learned it when I was young."

If English is compulsory in the schools of England, and French in the schools of France, why not Irish in the schools of Ireland? The dreams of a future Ireland, with an Irish culture, is of a people all speaking Irish, with English a second language.

This was not my first visit to Ireland. I had seen it in the old days of Redmond and Healy and again two years ago under the reign of terror when the faces of all the people were gray and the Sinn Fein leaders proscribed; and my first glimpse of the Ireland of the Irish Free state was in the South—Limerick, Tipperary, Cork, Clare and Kerry—where feeling was the bitterest against British rule.

McSweeney's Home.

Cork is the home of Mayor McSweeney who gave his life starving for Ireland. The ruins of some of its buildings are the reminders of savage reprisals, and other signs of the suffering which the people endured are not wanting in the surrounding country.

I had always thonght of the Irish as at heart the kindest of peoples, generous of impulse as they were obliging and civil of manner. Confirmation of that view is complete after the severest of tests. Here and there one hears of the exercise of individual vengeance, but the attitude of the people as a whole is something that sets the mind of a philosopher to glowing, and insures that their new found freedom will not rob the Irish of their wit and humor. I doubt if any other race which had the same deep racial feeling could have shown the same tolerant and orderly good nature under similar circumstances as the Irish have during the British evacuation.

On the postoffice walls in Cork the posters calling for recruits for the British army and navy remained untouched while the postoffice was in British hands. British soldiers singly and in groups, though never with Irish companions, go and come without ever being the object of taunts or even unpleasant stares. This after the most vicious and relentless guerilla warfare in which all was fair; after ancient grudges stalked in the night to kill an enemy by any fuse or stratagem; and the army of pacification replying in kind, excess fed excess.

British Camp Seen

On a Tipperary highway our car came to a former British camp. It was surrounded by meshes of barbed wire, in a state of semi-siege in the recalcitrant land which that garrison had tried to police. A British sentry stopped us, said "all right," and we passed on. He was doing this as a matter of understanding between the outgoing and incoming authority—a part of the business of amiable transfer from a formed organization to an organization in the forming—at the request of the rulers who were former rebels and had not yet established their own police control. Many of the barracks at that camp were already empty. In another, men in khaki were putting their belongings on a motor truck.

"Glad to go? I should say we were," exclaimed a British officer as he checked his baggage at Limerick Junction. "This was not soldier's work. It was a nightmare. These people want to rule themselves. Why shouldn't they? They're acting very decently, I must say. Heigh-ho! At last, I am off to Blighty."

There is something in the smile on all the Irish faces, in the light in Irish eyes worth coming from America to see. It is happiness, sheer nationalistic happiness; the happiness, glowing out of great depths, over a dream come true after hundreds of years of waiting and striving. It is enough for the men and women in the streets of the towns and in cottage doorways from Bantry Bay to Donegal that the British are going. People who live faraway in the back country, and who doubt if it really can be true journey to the railroad stations to watch the passing of the ancient enemy.

They look forward to their own Free state stamps, coinage and other symbols of their freedom. And if the British should try to come back, then there would be a glitter in Irish eyes and amiability would cease. But the British do not want to come back.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "After reading that army officers can wear pink breeches if they desire I feel as if I can wear pink pajamas in the privacy of my bedroom without running the risk of being regarded as effeminate."

Life's Discomforts.

Wondering where the income you have to report on the tax return has gone.

Many a modern mother bobs her hair and tries to dress so everyone won't look only at her cute three-year-old daughter.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Madge, the waitress at the Main street restaurant for 10 years, is a poor mathematician. She claims to be only 19 years old.

Numerous ways to have coal have been published, but the only one that is sure to save any is to let the fire go out.

'Tis said the average sirloin steak travels 3,000 miles mack and forth before it reaches the consumer. Often the consumer thinks it has travels 3,000 miles back and forth to chew it.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

Cats.

Cats are funny animals. They sneak around like my papa sneaks when he comes home real late at night and don't want nobody to find it out. We have two cats. Two cats are worse than one cat. Both belong to mamma. She calls one Spiffy and the other Spizzy. Papa swears when he calls them.

Mamma says they are both Angoras, but papa says there is only one Angora in our house and it's his and she's got it. That's just what he told mamma. Papa says one cat is bad enough, two is worse and two cats and a boy are the worst of all. He was slamming me. Mamma says don't you pick on Jimmy like that and I seconded the motion.

Because of our cats the neighbors across the alley never borrow anything from us. They own a dog and our cats are being chased by the dog once when Spiffy turned and fixed that dog's eyes so he couldn't see anything let alone cats. I read where a cat had nine lives and I guess ours still have all of theirs.—Jimmy.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To a Collie Pup.

Dear Puppy:

I suppose you won't be able to read this letter when you get it but maybe your mistress will do it for you, which is just the same. When you came to our house a month ago it was a happy home. Now look at it. The man who brought you—if he had not been a 200-pounder I would have walloped him on the nose—said you were a collie. Maybe you were then, but no one would take you for anything but just dog now.

How well I remember the first night you stayed at our house. I couldn't forget it for every time I began to fall asleep your howling would awaken me. Then the Mrs. would nudge me and nudge me until I crept out of bed, shivered all the way downstairs to see what was the matter and found nothing, as was to be expected. You have certainly reformed in one way. Now you practice voice culture during the day. The only person you bother is the man next door who works at night. But it doesn't matter as I don't like him.

You certainly possess a queer appetite, puppy. If you were a man you would have a hard time finding a wife clever enough to cater to your appetite satisfactorily. Being a dog and not a husband, you nearly always get what you want to eat. For years I've objected to spaghetti as a food and the best thing you ever did was to turn up your nose at the spaghetti the Mrs. wanted to feed you.

You won't eat bread, potatoes or anything a poor man gets to eat while the man who invented dog biscuits surely wasn't catering to collies. You clamor for meat or fried eggs. The other morning I had to leave the yolks of my two eggs for you because the whites don't agree with you. Since you came my wife and you eat the meals and I get the leftovers. I've heard a wife forgets her husband when a baby comes to a family. The same thing happens when a pup comes.

Collies are supposed to be intelligent. You are. You are too intelligent. You know just which chair in the living room cost the most and there you must recline. If I happen to be sitting in the chair you want I must vacate it to maintain domestic peace. My wife chews the rag and you chew everything else.

When I get home I have to romp with you, feed you, eat my own supper and then romp with you until bedtime. I dare not smoke because you don't like it. Whenever I step on your tail or toes I am object of feminine scorn.

You are the third collie we've had. The others died violent deaths. I suppose you will do the same but probably not until after you have torn up a perfectly good home. The only thing I'm thankful for is that you are not a poodle. If you die I am going to get a full grown Airedale to take your place. My wife abhors Airedales because they have too many whiskers. That's why I have never tried to raise a mustache. One of the family,

UNCLE HENRY.

Can the Stork Deliver the Goods?

Protected by George Matthew Adams.

BURIED IN MUD FIVE YEARS AUTO RECOVERED AND GOES

With its engine stilled five years ago beneath a bank of mud, a cheap automobile belonging to T. B. Baines of San Diego, Cal., has come back to life. Today the rusty, rattling old bus stands as a relic on the city's streets — chug-chugging in testimony of the fact that it was down, but not out.

The car was lost in the 1916 flood when it was buried in a surging sea of mud and water. The Rip Van Winkle "automudbus" was yanked from its siesta under the rills of the gurgling mire and hauled to a repair shop.

Flayed by the elements for five long years, the car still was somewhat sturdy. The tires had rotted, but the gas was still tanked. With its original machinery the car now is a throbbing advertisement.

FIRM TO MANUFACTURE PEAT FUEL ORGANIZED

Manufacture of peat fuel in this little Kane county, Ill., community, is soon to be a reality, it is announced. A company, capitalized at $35,000 has been formed and lands about Gilbert containing peat have been obtained. The peat will be compressed into bricks. Production is expected early in the Spring.

ABE MARTIN

After plasterin' th' town with prosperity posters, yisterday Billposter Al Mapes grew despondent over th' business outlook an' hanged himself in th' O. K. livery barn.

Constable Newt Plum wuz held up last night, but th' bandits didn't git nothin'. "Somethin' told me I'd git robbed," said Newt, t'day, "so I jest left my spectacles an' revolver at home."

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Greatness

OUR Leading Citizen is dead, the greatest man in Punkville town; no more we mark his stately tread, no more we shrivel at his frown. He used to think—and so did we—that when he died all things would stop; oh, where would poor old Punkville be, without its anchor and its prop? And now he's resting in the shade, he's done with every mortal game; and Punkville reaches out for trade, and things go on about the same. Tin cans are scooting everywhere, at filling joints the gas is sold; men sit around the village square, and chew and argue as of old. The young folk breathe the same old tale of love and sunny days to come, and Abner Jinks has gone to jail, accused of peddling stone-fence rum. The farmer scours his rusty plow, the woods are full of candidates, the Blue Front store announces now a special sale of sleds and skates. A fire alarm still draws the throng, as does a scrap betwixt two dogs; the solar system humps along as though it hadn't slipped some cogs. Our Leading Citizen is dead, the pride and bulwark of our town, and o'er his calmly sleeping head we rear a shaft to hold him down. Oh, what an empty dream is pride, and what a hollow thing is fame! Our great man laid him down and died, and Punkville seems about the same.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

When You've Got a Cold

You can't enjoy the music when your eyes are flaming red,
You can't enjoy the singing for the buzzing in your head.
The sunbeams may be dancing all about you on the floor
And Mister Opportunity be standing at your door,
But you have no wish for glory and you've lost the love of gold,
When your bronchial tubes are wheezy and you're suffering from a cold.

You can't be very happy when you're forced to cough and sneeze,
There is nothing that is pleasing in the things that ought to please;
Your dinner may be dainty and your food exactly right,
But there's nothing on the table that can tempt your appetite.
And you cannot start a chuckle when a funny tale is told,
Life is just one dismal burden when you've got a rotten cold.

Your friends may throng about you, but your thoughts are far away,
And your cold seems more important than the things they have to say;
Though there's comfort at your fireside, there is none for you to know
And you slip through chills and fever to the deepest depths of woe.
Life may have a thousand blessings, for its joys are manifold,
But you're doomed to gloom and torment when you're suffering from a cold.

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TELEPHONES JUMP 900 PER CENT IN 20 YEARS

The use of telephones in the United States has increased 900 per cent in the last 20 years, while the population increased in that time only 45 per cent, says the annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The report states that "45 years after the invention of the telephone Europe has only one telephone to each 100 of the population, while the United States with only one-sixteenth of the population of the world has two-thirds of the world's telephones."

Takes Dry Sleuth Job

James F. Pershing, Jr.

James F. Pershing, Jr., nephew of General Pershing, has accepted appointment as assistant to Ralph A. Day, prohibition enforcement director for the state of New York. Pershing served in the army during the World war. He is a Republican.

VARIETIES

Boston has a school for nursery maids.

A French soldier receives 75 centimes a day.

Illinois has 750 women physicians and surgeons.

Cucumbers were originally tropical vegetables.

Monuments to military heroes are unknown in China.

Rheumatism is a common complaint among dogs.

Women now possess full suffrage rights in 21 countries.

Edison produced the first practical electrical lamp in 1879.

One of the oldest known types of dogs is the greyhound.

Nearly 2,000 United States marines are assigned to duty on battleships.

About 12 marriages out of every 100 are said to be second marriages.

Orange trees have been known to bear fruit until they were 100 years old.

The first lunacy law in England was made in the reign of Edward III.

Great Britain has one automobile for every 110 persons of its population.

France in normal times makes about 26,000,000 pairs of gloves a year.

In Spain the people write on an average fewer than 10 letters each a year.

Wild canaries were not yellow originally, but green or gray in color.

It is said that haddocks will lay as many as 1,500,000 eggs each in one season.

Bees produced in the United States last year 250,000,000 pounds of honey.

Flood tide in Turnagain inlet, Alaska, comes in waves three to five feet high.

The date is as essential an article of diet to the Egyptian as rice is to the Chinese.

One of the latest vocations for women is that of the professional house hunter.

A man condemned to die at Caen, France, demanded a last meal of American lobster.

Rubber overshoes, an American invention, were introduced into England about 1847.

Canadian charity has saved the natives of Labrador from death by famine this Winter.

Schools of instruction for the newly appointed women magistrates are conducted in London.

The great Lahontan dam, built by the federal government, irrigates 206,000 acres of land.

Two billion feet of wood pulp timber in Alaska is being offered for sale by the government.

An hour's use daily of the piano is being given to some domestic servants in London suburbs.

About 60,000 is the estimated population of Venice, which is built on between 70 and 80 islets.

The word "admiral" is derived from the Arabic, emir-al-bahr, meaning "lord of the sea."

A scientist claims that the Merced river cut the Yosemite valley out of the granite of the Sierras.

The most treacherous animals to deal with in captivity are said to be jaguars and black panthers.

Japan's heir-apparent was scolded for the first time in his life by a subway ticket taker in Paris.

Ideal road construction, as demonstrated on the Lincoln highway, will be shown in the movie films.

The number of bachelors more than 35 who go to the altar as brides grooms is steadily increasing.

Only one president (Grant) was a graduate of West Point Military academy, and none of Annapolis.

Military honors and decorations are held by more men in France than in any other country in the world.

Gold was discovered in California only eight miles from the present Lincoln highway, at Placerville, in 1848.

It is expected that women will shortly be appointed to foreign missions by the Czecho-Slovakia government.

The roadbed of the Niagara Gorge railroad is to be made a public highway for automobiles and other vehicles.

Natural gas was first mentioned by Thomas Shirley in a communication to the Royal Society of England in 1667.

A surprisingly large number of women of high social standing in Great Britain have recently applied for positions.

It is surprising to learn that chariots worked on the principle of the taximeter were used in China in the fourth century.

The majority of the women engineering students in the Kansas University are taking the course in architectural engineering.

Neither the lion nor the tiger is equal in muscular power to the bear tribe, of which the polar and the grizzly are the strongest.

Fish weighing more than 150,000 tons and valued at $35,000,000, were landed at Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England, during a recent 12 months.

There are 4,700 miles of streets in New York city. In other words a walk or stroll to Petrograd would be much longer than a walk through all the New York city streets.

A lighthouse on the Japanese coast is constructed of bamboo. Bamboo was used because it has great power of resisting salt water, and does not rot like ordinary wood.

In Petrograd, when a customer wishes a meal in a restaurant or a new pair of boots, he merely visits one of the government stores and has as many hours checked off his visit.

The largest Spanish chestnut tree in the world grows in a forest on the slopes of Mt. Etna. It is said that 100 soldiers and their horses once found shelter beneath it from the rain.

The checks which pass through the clearing house in London and New York in one month, in normal times, are said to extend the value of all the existing gold and silver coin in the world.

Starfish can grow new stomachs, sisters new claws and lizards new tails. A new lizard will sometimes spring from a new tail, or a new lobster from a discarded claw, but a new starfish will grow from a detached arm.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

SPRING

BY H. P. W.

SPRING this way and that ... reluctant to ... fever the frozen ... coat of glisten... dancing merrily ... upward, now down... sideways, ... loop, a myriad ... gamboled and ... March wind ... groaned around ... weatherbeaten ... long street of ... worn houses. ... to be just ... the two wan ... cold window ... of the cottage ... pairs of blue ... reflecting the ... to get out ... snowy mantle ... and made ... pickets of the ... gathering dusk ... all bits of girlish ... destined to ... scuffle in the ... reddish glow ... cheeks. Their ... clad in simple ... dresses they shiv... watched the playful ... in the house was so ... The fire in the cast ... was too meagre to warm ... room.

Back in the kitchen a bedraggled ... careworn mother, with a worry... face, hung over the cook stove ... watched a pot of thin soup sim... over the fire. She was preparing ... if it could be called that, ... waiting patiently and without ... for the father of the children ... the window to return from his ... but fruitless quest for work.

All Winter long the little family ... had struggled to keep from ... and famishing. The savings ... that had grown bit by bit dur... the days of prosperity was com... exhausted, and still work and ... resultant pay envelope did not ... Each morning the father, ... and tired by his dogged cam... in for a job, started out with the ... ray of hope that possibly For... would smile upon him that day. ... evening he returned with fal... step, discouragement on his ...

Spring was just around the cor... Signs of it had appeared only ... days before. How many ... had the father heard that in ... Spring work would grow more ... How often had he wished ... time would fly more swiftly so ... houses could be constructed ... carpenters would be in demand. ... was a good carpenter.

A few days ago a robin had ... perch from high in a treetop, the ... meadowlark's call had trilled from the low stretch of vacant land at the end of the street, the sun had seemed warmer and brighter, the soft southern breeze had felt balmy and nice. Hope surged high in his breast as he trudged forth on his search for work.

But now old King Winter seemed to have returned. The whining wind sent cold chills down the back. The day was dark and gloomy and hope began to die away in the little hungry family. Would Spring never come? Was there never going to be a job that would mean bread, meat and substantial food?

But, hark! What was that? A merry whistle had sounded from without. A figure appeared, dimly outlined in the gathering shadows and the storm. It was not a slouching figure. It was Father coming home. But how different he looked! Now his head was thrown back; there was a look of returned youth in his face. Gone was the despondent air of the morning, gone was the dejected hanging of the head.

Roughly stamping his feet free of clinging snow on the front porch, a new man bounced into the house. That morning he had slunk out of the back door. Tonight he boisterously paraded in the front entrance. "Hello, mother; hello, Amy and Flossie," a rough voice greeted the three occupants joyously.

"Spring must be coming all right because I finally gotta job t'day. It's a good job, too. I'm to be a foreman. We'll eat again, you'll all have new shoes and new dresses; we'll have roast pork for dinner next Sunday. No more watery soup. Hurrah for your daddy and Spring and a job. Let's celebrate. Bring on the soup. I've been souped to death, but it will taste good tonight. On payday we'll all go to the movie."

One woman and two girls crept into the big man's arms and wept. Spring was indeed returning. Soon the grass blades would take on a greenish tinge. Soon the yellow of the dandelions, the blue of the violets and the white of the daisies would dot the fields. Soon birds would greet the early risers with a merry chorus. What if it was snowing. What if the wind was whining and sweeping snow in the crevices around the windows. Spring was just around the corner and Father had a job.

Slowly the head of the family disentangled himself from six loving arms and laughed: "Why d'you all carry on so, bawling this way? Why don't you laugh? I gotta job. Let's eat, for tomorrow I work for the first time in a year."

But as they walked to the kitchen a tear drop wavered on his eyelashes and dropped down a furrow in his seamed cheek before he could surreptitiously wipe it away.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the human relation, should be one uniting all workers, people, of all nations, and kindreds.—Abraham Lincoln.

TEACHERS SET EXAMPLES

Rap, rap, rap. May I come in? Why, everybody. I never ... that there were so many ... as I now behold, and—why, ... Aunt. How is this for Win... weather? I think it is just ... I wonder how many of The Blade ... are teachers? I am, this ... my second term. I think we ... have a real task to per... and should try our best to fit ... for it. Boys and girls of ... age, especially those in the ... second and third grades, are to ... great extent imitators. The ... formed in our youth are ... the ones we carry to our ... The teacher is a woman the lit... girls watch her very closely and ... of them will try to wear their ... the "way teacher does." They ... also imitate her mode of dress. ... recently I happened to notice ... of my pupils, a little girl, using ... powder puff quite freely. Upon ... her she said, "Why, ... did it this way and ... said whatever our teacher ... is all right."

... taught me a lesson, al... I am not a woman teacher. ... knows but what the little boys ... made up their minds to talk ... act in the home as their teach... in school?—A West Virginia ... schoolmaster.

ON THE GULF OF MEXICO

Here I am to give you a descrip... of my old home town, Bay St. ..., Mississippi. Bay St. Louis is ... miles from New Orleans and is ... county seat of Hancock county. ... culture is a rapidly growing ... and frequently the "paper" ... pecans bring one dollar the ... Some fruits which grow ... are pomellofruit, satsuma ... and figs.

... beautiful city by the sea, ... before 1699 A. D. was an In... village, named Chou-cou-pou... It was Dilherville, with his two ... Bienville and Saurolle, who ... the island which lies south... of Bay St. Louis and where they ... It is called Cat Island but ... coonicts and not cats that ... ville found there. The Indian ... name gave way to the name of the inlet named after Louis IX of France. Jackson's nephew built a house (since remembered by his name) and from this place Jackson went by water to Lake Borgne and fought the famous battle of Lake Borgne. Bay St. Louis has had many prominent visitors but none more so than the famous father-in-law of Jefferson Davis, Col. Zachary Taylor.

Like Alba Longa, Bay St. Louis grew up along the seashore, has natural beauty and a blend of sky and landscape and balmy atmosphere and has for seven miles a magnificent shell driveway. It verges on the grand sea view. A glistening beach, aged and gnarled monarch live oaks and magnificent homes blend with the entrancing picture. The houses are framed in gardens where various blossoms peep from foliage or lean about columns supporting arching roofs and where wreaths of wistaria, columbine and native vines appear. Skiffs and motor boats glide over the waves, and gay songs of fishermen chime in the swish-swash of the deep.

Bay St. Louis is a place worth seeing, if you get a chance to go there.—Bob.

MOVED WEST IN CAR.

My home is in California now, but it was in West Virginia up to September 17 last. I took my wife and two sons in our Ford touring car and started for the golden west. I will say that it was some trip, but it was fine. We struck the Lincoln highway at East Liverpool, O., and followed it through to Stockton, Cal. We had fine roads until we struck Wyoming, then they were not so bad till we passed Salt Lake City, Utah. They were bad until we had gone about 40 miles from Reno, Nev. From there on we had fine roads. We were 17 days on our way and saw some of the most beautiful mountain scenery. We came to a wonderful lake up in the Sierra Nevada mountains, Lake Tahoe. It is 18 miles wide and 23 miles long. I don't remember what the altitude is but it is pretty well up in the mountain. We are now living in the San Jonquin valley, have had no snow here this Winter and have had very pretty weather, but it is cool at night.

I would like to have the book "Guy Tresillian's Fate" if any of the cousins have it and will lend it to me. I will pay postage both ways or will pay for the book if it can be bought.—J. W. Hummel, Coalings, Cal., Box 990.

PERSEVERANCE WILL WIN.

We are readers of The Blade and enjoy it very much. I like to read about the different ideas which the farmers have about government, capitalism, railroads, labor and such things. I think if some of the big farmers would reduce their acreage they would reduce their expenses and have less kick coming about our government and otherwise. We all know a large harvest means low prices.

Yes, the farm loans are for the benefit of the stock feeders, not for a man who wants a home. The country is loaded down with stock now. My father and I handled 262 acres of land this last year. We bought a tractor last Spring which I operate myself. My father would rather handle the horses. We did our farming much easier and faster than before; better, too, although we were caught in that cyclone about July 5. Lightning struck our barn burning four horses, harness, car and what grain, hay and small tools there were. It was a bad setback.

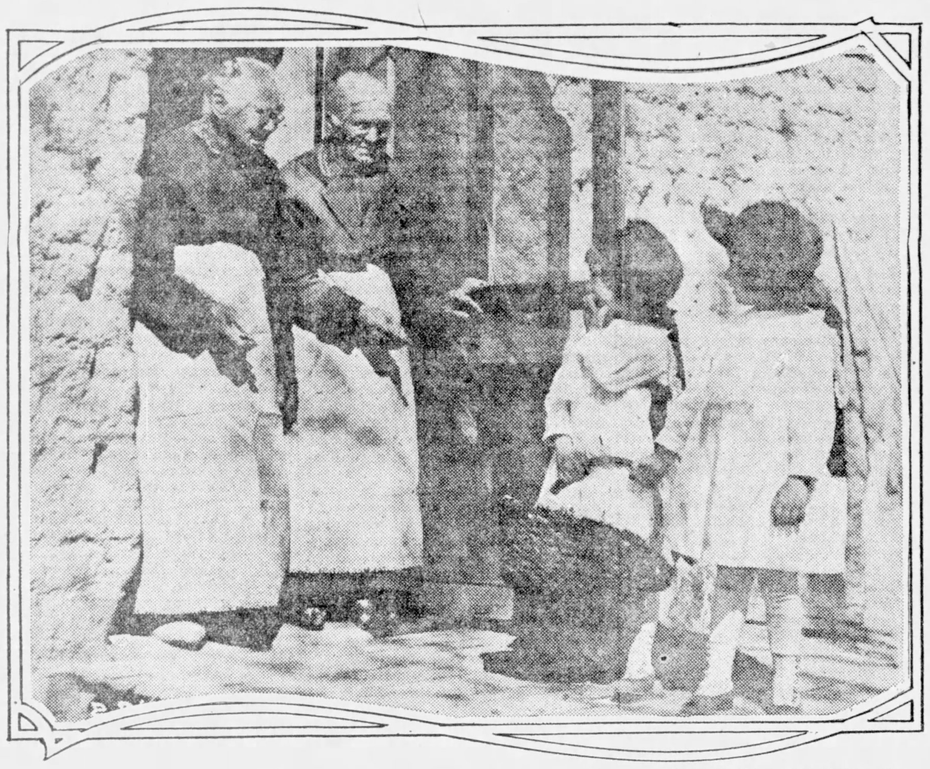
We know what those long days mean from daylight to dark, but we are going to stay with farming until better things are accomplished. —A Reader from the Wolverine State.

WOMEN! DYE THINGS NEW IN "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" gives directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her worn, faded dresses, skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything, even if the goods has never dyed before. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—for perfect home dyeing is sure because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed to not spot, fade, streak or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY, FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., DEPT. 9-D, ATLANTA, GA.

Two Pairs of Twins Meet



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DOWN in Texas one day a pair of twins celebrated their 83rd birthday. They had as guests another pair of twins, but the latter were only four years old. Photo shows from left to right, Mrs. Mary Pecke and Mrs. Bell Billings, the oldest twins in the Southwest, welcoming the four-year-old Perry twins, Alice and Jane, who came to spend the day at the ranch of the oldest twins in Clint, Texas.

Mrs. Pecke and Mrs. Billings were born in Camden, Me., and have lived on the border for 50 years. Hale and hearty, most of their time is spent in the ranch garden. The Perry twins are from El Paso and hope to grow up just like their elderly hostesses.

Mixing With Martha

Fricassee Salmon.

This way of cooking fresh salmon is a pleasant change from the ordinary: Cut 1½ pounds of salmon into pieces 1 inch square, put the pieces in a stew pan with ½ cup of water, a little salt, a little white pepper, 1 clove, 1 blade of mace, 3 pieces of sugar and a heaping teaspoon of mustard. Mix smoothly with ½ a teacup of vinegar. Let this boil up once and add six tomatoes peeled and cut into tiny pieces, a few sprigs of parsley finely minced. Let all simmer gently for three-quarters of an hour. Serve very hot and garnish with dry toast cut in triangular pieces.

English Apple Pudding.

Prepare a sweet paste from one-half pound of flour, 5 ounces of fresh finely chopped beef suet, 1 teacup of water and a pinch of salt. Let the paste rest for one hour and roll it out to a thickness of one-third of an inch. With this layer of paste, line a well-buttered pudding basin, garnish with sliced apples mixed with powdered sugar and flavored with a chopped piece of lemon peel, a pinch of powdered cinnamon and a few raisins.

Close the mould with a well scaled-down layer of paste; wrap the basin in a piece of linen which should be firmly fastened with string; plunge it into a saucepan containing boiling water. Serve in the dish or basin in which it is cooked.

For a quart pudding basin or dish let it cook for about three hours. (This pudding may be made with other fleshy fruits.)

Household Hints

Bake ham with apples and baste with apple cider.

A dish of quince preserve improves pumpkin pie.

Sow alyssium in boxes for the Winter flower-room.

Silk and woolen clothes should be washed separately.

Soft green is one of the best colors for nursery walls.

See that every fat on your table is balanced by an acid.

When cooking cabbage a pinch of soda helps dull the odor.

A thermometer is indispensable to the modern housekeeper.

Chopped oysters are savory in the gravy of a juicy steak.

When apples for pies are insipid add a little lemon juice to them.

Adhesive plaster is just the thing for repairing that torn umbrella.

Never boil soup in an iron vessel; porcelain and granite are better.

Honey and chopped walnuts make a delicious spread for brown bread.

Serve ambrosia with whipped cream sweetened with maple syrup.

A rotary flour sieve will strain the cranberries finely.

For mixed fruit conserve run all the fruits through the food chopper.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peak of life with light,
And drives the clouds away;
The soul grows glad that hears it
And feels its courage strong;
A laugh is just like sunshine,
For cheering folks along. —Anon.

REPAIRS HER OWN CAR.

Will you let another Western girl in your merry circle? I have read those interesting letters in silence until I must let you know I'm living. What could be more pleasing than to be bubbling over with the sweetness of the worth while talks in every issue.

I'm a little office girl but I have lots and lots of time to read The Blade in Winter and run my Ford during the Summer. When the Ford doesn't run, I repair it myself. How many of you girls can clean spark plugs and put on tires? I love to work on the car and—girls, it's a real companion. There isn't hardly a minute of my spare time that I'm not driving and Oh, Boy! sometimes I go so fast that the little "eight" on the speed limit sign looks more like an "eighty" to me.

I tried to enlist with the state ambulance drivers, during the war and wanted so much to go overseas. But they wouldn't have me—too young. I guess they thought my courage would fail, but I am positive it wouldn't. It seems we girls couldn't do enough for our country.

My home is near Blooming Prairie Rose's Ranch but I do not know her. I'm patiently waiting for that pleasure but I'm a little afraid that she would rope me in and what would become of my flivver?—Muggins. (North Dakota.)

OLD FRIEND RETURNS. —

Here I am in the chimney corner (sounds old doesn't it?) trying to knit a little but somehow I am feeling kind of blue. Guess, I'll run into the club and talk the blues away. Goodness, I fell better already. Here's J. R. Cotes. Busy are you? So you only have to give Aunt Martha a doughnut to get your letter published, heh? What shall I offer? I never could make a good doughnut. Hush not too loud, did you hear about her giving my last letter to Mr. W. B. because I didn't agree with dancing? I must confess that the oldfashioned waltz and quadrill are lovely, but the toddle—Oh my!

Now Rhoderick Dhue, I hope that next time you visit Green Gables you won't have to hurry so and get all out of breath, as I want to talk to you. Aren't you the one in "Lady of the Lake." Yes I have been to Scotland and met you there. Probably you cousins cannot imagine Anne of Green Gables traveling. Although I am a poor sailor, nevertheless I have been everywhere that Seaman mentioned — except Cuba and Italy.

Why can't you all come along to Green Gables and help Anne plan her House of Dreams? Best wishes to all and success to Aunt Martha in carrying on her good work.—Anne of Green Gables.

A CHATTY LETTER

Ouch, take that vicious waste basket away, he's on my toe. Thanks, now I'll stay awhile. Well, well, so Wild Rose has a birthday the same day as I do. I wish she would send her address to The Blade. The little blonde bookworm away down in Tennessee is also one of my twins. Now, can you beat that? I've heard said that "Everything is nice if it comes from Dixieland," and I'm wondering if the blonde bookworm agrees with me.

I hesitated quite a bit before writing my first letter but now I'm glad I wrote. I am Petrona Howe, a stamp collector. I began collecting stamps about six years ago. This is an interesting hobby to follow. It may be of interest for you to know that the Sultan of Egypt, King George and other noted people are in the stamp collecting game.

How are you cousins enjoying the Winter weather? We've had some awful large snows here, and you can bet I got some fine photos of these hills decked in snow.

Ella Scott, write again. I've a photo of Jackson's birthplace which you mentioned in your letter. There is an old log cabin near this town that was the scene of several Indian scraps. It was once on fire, but was saved from destruction and is still standing. The old fireplace is still there to tell tales of days gone by.

Friday the thirteenth is not always unlucky. A hay ride on that night was unlucky as far as getting cold, but was enjoyable more ways than one. The sled was packed like sardines, and three stood on the rear. "Aint we got fun?"

Some people dislike writing letters. Well, the postmaster here said I got more mail than any other fellow in town during Summer months. My letters went into sunny Hawaii, clear up to stormy Newfoundland and all over the United States. He told me one time that I ought to be a foreign diplomat.

Well, I don't want to take up all the room, so if Aunt Martha wants to put me in some obscured place, I'll hope to get better luck some other time.

Adois, mon peres, till we meet again with—Don Quixote.

A VETERAN WRITES

Here goes for a line or so from an ex-service man whose number was 811,396. That is what Uncle Sam called me when I served with the rest of the 4,500,000. I surely enjoy the letters from almost everywhere in this good old country. During the war I missed The Blade but now I can sit back in an armchair and read to my heart's content.

The Blade is the first paper in my estimation. Descriptions of different places given in the letters are fine. They bring back to memory the many places I have seen. I have traveled 20,000 miles over this dear old country of ours. There is no better.

John Funnyman, where are you at this time of the year? Fred Sleath, I hope you are getting the best treatment an ex-service man can get. Moonbeam, come again. Canadian Cowgirl, you tell 'em for I have seen your little town in Alberta and know your country is fine. Canada would be my home if I didn't belong to the United States. Yes I am a farmer and proud of it. —A Former Soldier from W. Va.

NOT A DANCER

Please open the door and let me in. I hope all the cousins approve of my visit as I promise not to stay long. I am another one who does not believe in dancing so J. R. C. of sunny Tennessee, you haven't started a racket with me. What has become of Alpha Omega? Perhaps he is on a vacation. If so I hope he will return soon.

I enjoy the letters, especially those from West Virginia as I am from that state. I am a lover of its hills. I hope W. B. creeps out of the room before my letter arrives. If I see this in print I will come again and tell you about my good old school days. Adieu.—Bonny Brown Eyes of W. Va.

THIN, FLAT HAIR GROWS LONG, THICK AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and, in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass, so soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks use, when you see new hair — fine and downy at first — yes — but really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.

Short and Sweet

Cowboy Johnny of Ohio dismounts from his favorite saddle horse long enough to tell us about his high school. He is in his fourth year and has learned how to be a booster. He says it is among the best high schools in the state. He is so sure that he'll back it in basketball or anything it takes up. The school, which is in Malta, O., also has a glee club, and Johnny belongs to it.

Una W. of West Virginia wants Aunt Martha to print her letter and says she loves her. It's a bribe Una is offering but we'll be bribed just this once and tell the other cousins some of the things Una has written about. She wants a seat by Johnny Funnyman for just five minutes. Do you care, Johnny? She says she is a school teacher in a rural school and likes the works of Georgia Sheldon. Una tells us she has a long nose.

After reading Wyandotte Indian's last letter describing the Wyandotte cave, Rube of W. Va. couldn't stay away any longer. We're glad you read the letter if that is the case. If Cousin Bob wants to get lost, frost bitten and snowed under Rube says he should come to the mountains of West Virginia during a snowstorm and take to the woods. Mick of Michigan, do you know Rube is your twin, being 23 Sept. 10?

Farmer Gal is teaching school. It's because of this that she is not going to say anything to Bachelor Billy because it would be undignified for a school teacher to quarrel and Farmer Gal just won't take any of his "sass." That's what she says, anyway.

Hoosier Blonde would take us to see her school. It is some school in a town of 800. Besides the assembly room, laboratory, music, English and history rooms there is a fine gym with new curtains and stage scenery. There are two literary societies in the school.

Bertha R. of Kentucky is one of those happy souls who never climbs a hill until she comes to it. She thinks it not only a privilege but a duty to make all we can out of life's joy. Bertha believes in observing the Golden Rule. She has the right idea when she doesn't look for trouble. Many, many persons ruin their whole lives worrying about difficulties that may be placed in their paths through life. Bertha is not one of these.

Marie Mongo is with us from Michigan this week. She wants all the readers in her state to wake up and help put the land of the lakes on the map. She tells about going in swimming in Lake Huron, near where she lives. She swallowed so much water she felt like a fish. Marie has been a teacher for four years but claims she's not an old maid as she is still too young to vote.

The year of 1922 looks promising to Busy Bee of Michigan. She says the wheels of industry are still turning in her town. Like Marie Mongo, she wonders why more of the Wolverine boys and girls don't write. It's up to you to get busy, you Michiganders, when two of your fellow citizens get after you.

Our Correspondents

Aunt Martha is at home ill and the Household page readers will have to bear with the person who is batting for her. It's a big job to step right in where Martha left off and edit a page like this. Some of you will have to wait for your letters to appear and your questions to be answered. The writer will try to keep on with the "Short and Sweet," "Boys and Girls," "Merry-Go-Round," "Poets' Corner" and other departments, but for the time being there will be no "Our Correspondents" or "Art in the Home."

Aunt Martha's doctor says she is getting better now and we all hope she'll be on the job soon for mercy's sake, the present editor's sake, and, above all, for the sake of the Household Page family.

Snatches From W. B.

I can cook, sew and help my mother with housework.—Willa B., Tenn.

I like to read Dixie Moonbeam's letter and also those of King Philip. I am a mountaineer from the Switzerland of America.—Rhododendron Poilu.

We are two fun-loving girls from good old West Virginia and have come to congratulate you for having so many nephews and nieces. We want to be your nieces too.—Fun Lovers.

I thought I would defy Mr. Waste Basket even though he is very, very greedy. I am an Illinois farmerette and if any of you cousins like strawberries come to visit me next June. I will let you help pick them. —Edna W., Illinois.

Please let me in for a few minutes as it is so cold standing out here that I am almost frozen. I live on a farm and can work both in the field and in the house.—Old Maid of W. Va.

Come again, Ohio Star, your letter was just fine. I have read many stories but my favorite author is Bachelor Billy. Patches, did you see your shadow this year?—Bright Star, W. Va.

I have slipped out of school while the teacher is absent to try to get past the waste basket and write to the Blade cousins. Have I a twin? My birthday is on October 19.—Lonely Rose of Tenn.

American Birthdays

March 9, 1451—Americus Vespucius, explorer. America was named for this man.

March 10, 1839—Robert Hoe, manufacturer.

March 11, 1785—John McLean, statesman and jurist.

March 12, 1835—Simon Newcomb, astronomer and mathematician.

March 13, 1841—William W. Everts, theologian and author.

March 14, 1782—Thomas H. Benton, statesman.

March 15, 1767—Andrew Jackson, president of the United States.

POETS' CORNER

The Preacher's Vacation

The old man went to meetin',
For the day was bright and fair;
Tho' his step was slow and totterin',
And 'twas hard to travel there;
But he hungered for the Gospel
So he trudged the weary way,
On the road so hot and dusty,
'Neath the sun's hot burning ray.

By and by he reached the building,
To his soul a holy place;
Then he paused and wiped the sweat drops
From off his wrinkled face;
But he looked around bewildered,
For the old bell did not toll,
And the doors were shut and bolted,
And he did not see a soul.

So he leaned upon his pilgrim staff
And he said, "What does it mean?"
And he looked this and that way,
Till it seemed to him a dream.
He had walked the dusty highway,
And he breathed a heavy sigh,
"Just to go once more to meetin'"
Ere the summons came to die.

Soon he saw a little notice,
Tacked upon the meetin' door,
So he limped along to read it,
And he read it o'er and o'er,
Then he wiped his dusty glasses,
And he read it o'er again,
Till his lips began to tremble
And his eyes were full of pain.

As the old man read the notice,
How it made his spirit burn!
"Pastor absent on vacation—
Church is closed till his return."
Then he staggered slowly backward,
And sat him down to think,
For his soul was stirred within him,
Till he thought his heart would sink.

So he moved along and wondered;
To himself soliloquized—
"I have lived till almost 80,
And was never so surprised,
I have read the oddest notice
Stuck upon the meetin' door;
'Pastor absent on vacation'—
Never heard the like before.

"Why, when I first joined the meetin',
Very many years ago,
Preachers traveled on the circuit,
In the heat and thro' the snow;
If they got clothes and victuals,
'Twas but little cash they got,
They said nothing 'bout vacation,
But were happy in their lot.

"Would the farmer leave his cattle,
Or the shepherd leave his sheep?
Who would give them care or shelter
Or provide them food to eat?
So it strikes me very sing'lar
When a man of holy hands,
Thinks he needs to have vacation,
And forsake his tender lambs.

"Did Saint Paul get such a notion?
Did a Wesley or a Knox?
Did they in the heat of Summer
Turn from their needy flocks?
Did they shut up their meetin'
Just to go and lounge about?
Why, surely then, if this they did,
Satan would raise a shout.

"Do the taverns close their doors,
Just to take a little rest?
Why 'twould be the height of folly
For their trade would be distressed.
Did you ever know it happen,
Or hear anybody tell,
Satan absent on vacation—
And closed the doors of hell?

"And shall preachers of the gospel
Pack their trunks and go away,
Leaving saints and dying sinners
To get along as best they may?
Are the souls of saints and sinners
Valued less than selling beer?
Or do preachers tire quicker
Than the rest of mortals here?

"Why it is, I cannot answer,
But my feelings, they are stirred;
Here I've dragged my tottering footsteps
To hear the gospel word;
But the preacher is a-travelin',
And the meetin' house is closed,
I confess it's very tryin'—
Hard to keep composed.

"Tell me, when I tread the valley,
And go up the shinin' heights,
Will I hear no angels singin'—
Will I see no gleamin' light?
Will the golden harps be silent—
Will I meet no welcome there?
Why, the thought is most distressin',
'Twould be more than I could bear.

"Tell me, when I reach the city,
Over on the other shore,
Will I find a little notice
Tacked upon the golden door?
Telling me, 'mid dreadful silence,
Writ in words that cut and burn,
Jesus absent on vacation—
Heaven closed 'till His return?'"

Annie Laurie

By Lady John Scott.

Maxwelton's braes are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew,
And 'twas there that Annie Laurie
Gave me her promise true;
Gave me her promise true,
Which ne'er forgot will be,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me doon and dee.

Her brow is like the snow-drift,
Her throat is like the swan;
Her face it is the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on;
And dark's the blue is her e'e,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me doon and dee.

Like dew on th' gow-an lying,
Is th' fa'o'her fairy feet;
And like winds in Summer sighing,
Her voice is low and sweet;
Her voice is low and sweet,
And she's a' the world to me,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me doon and dee.

To Remove Mud Stains

To remove mud stains from clothes brush the garment thoroughly and sponge with a weak solution of ammonia and warm water. This will remove the stain and freshen up black goods. For colored clothes sponge in the same way, using bicarbonate of soda instead of ammonia, as it will not interfere with the colors. Lastly, after using clear water you may sponge lightly with ether or equal quantities of alcohol and ether.

When Cutting Silk

To split silk, for hemming, etc., cut off the required length and untwist end. Take hold of one-half, and push remaining half down to end, which will straighten out when freed from the half you are pulling on.

The Inquiry

Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway soar,
Do ye not know some spot where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and desert dell, some valley in the West,
Where, free from toil, and pain, the weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low
And sighed for pity as it answered —"No."

Tell me, though mighty deep, whose billows round me play,
Knowest though some favorite spot, some island far away—
Where weary one may find the bliss for which she sighs—
Where sorrow never lives, and friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow—
Stopped for a while and sighed to answer—"No."

And thou serenest moon, that with such lovely face
Dost look upon the earth asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me in all thy round hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man may find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice sweet but sad responded—"No."

Tell me, my secret soul, oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place from sorrow, sin and death?
Is there no happy spot where mortals may be blessed?
Where grief may find a balm, and weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope and Love, best subjects to mortals given,
Waived their bright wings and whispered—"Yes, in Heaven."

Mary of the Wild Moor

Author Unknown.

It was on one cold Winter's night,
As the wind blew across the wild moor,
When Mary came wandering home with her babe
'Til she came to her own father's door.
"O, Father; Dear Father!" she cried,
"Come down and open the door,
Or the child in my arms will perish and die
By the winds that blow across the wild moor."

Oh! why did I leave this dear spot
Where once I was happy and free,
Now doomed to roam without friends or a home,
And no one to take pity on me.
The old man was deaf to her cries,
Not a sound of her voice reached his ears,
But the watch dog did howl and the village bell tolled
And the wind blew across the wild moor.

But how must the old man have felt,
When he came to the door in the morn,
Poor Mary was dead, but the child was alive
Closely pressed in its dead mother's arms.
Half frantic he tore his gray hair,
And the tears down his cheeks they did pour
Saying, "This cold Winter's night she perished and died
By the wind that blew across the wild moor!"

The old man in grief pined away,
And the child to its mother went soon,
And no one they say has lived there to this day,
And the cottage to ruin has gone.
The villagers point out the spot
Where the willow droops over the door,
Saying, "There Mary died, a gay village bride,
By the wind that blew across the wild moor."

DAUGHTER HAD TO HELP MOTHER

Now Can Do All Her Housework Alone Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her

Jasper, Minn.—"I saw in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and took it because I was having such pains in my stomach and through my back that I could not do my work. I had tried other medicines, but none did me the good that your Vegetable Compound did. Now I am able to do all my work alone while before I had my daughter staying at home to do it. I have told a number of friends what it has done for me and give you permission to use my letter as a testimonial." — Mrs. JESSE PETERSEN, Route 1, Jasper, Minn.

There is no better reason for your trying Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound than this—it has helped other women. So if you suffer from displacements, irregularities, backache, nervousness or are passing through the Change of Life remember this splendid medicine. What it did for Mrs. Petersen it may do for you.

The Vegetable Compound stands upon a foundation of nearly fifty years of service.

HEART DISEASE. $2.50 TRIAL FREE. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send a new and remarkable Special Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsical, or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Unusual success. Immense practice. Many report cured after 3 to 15 physicians failed. Write for Two Pound Free Trial, Book and Astonishing Testimonials. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Dept. G-100 to 110, Franklin St., Elkhart, Ind.

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Get Your Free

$1.00 PACKAGE OF GENUINE YEAST VITAMINE TABLETS from your druggist today.

If you are thin and emaciated and wish something to help you put on flesh and increase your weight,

Yeast Vitamine Tablets should be used in connection with organic Nuxated Iron. Without organic iron, both food and Vitamines are absolutely useless, as your body cannot change inert, lifeless food into living cells and tissue unless you have plenty of organic iron in your blood. Organic iron takes up oxygen from your lungs. This oxygenated organic iron unites with your digested food as it is absorbed into your blood just as fire unites with coal or wood, and by so doing it creates tremendous power and energy. Without organic iron in your blood your food merely passes through your body without doing you any good.

Arrangements have been made with the druggists of this city to give every reader of this paper a large $1.00 package of Genuine Yeast Vitamine Tablets absolutely free with every purchase of a bottle of Nuxated Iron.

NUXATED IRON For Red Blood, Strength and Endurance

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

INSURE FARM CROPS—Is It Good Business?

Is it worth while to insure farm crops? This is a question that many farmers will consider in the future. Such insurance is being offered to farmers who want to pay the price.

Fair boards insure county and state fairs against bad weather. This takes away a lot of worry and practically guarantees enough money to pay the expense of holding fairs.

We insure building against fire and windstorm. We insure live stock against disease and accident. We insure human life. We insure merchandise of all kinds. In fact, in the last few years there is insurance written for almost every risk that human beings have to take a chance on.

Baseball, football, carnivals and other public celebrations that have to take in money to get funds to pay expense are all going to the insurance man for safety first.

To Rural Welfare editor the matter of crop insurance, at reasonable rate, is a good investment. We know of nothing of more importance to the farmer and to the country than farm crops and farm incomes.

How many farmers have been disappointed in not realizing income on the crop in the field because of frost, flood, drouth or insect pestilence of some kind?

How many farmers have expected to pay a note, mortgage or other debt out of the proceeds of a crop and then find misfortune coming and knocking all our plans into a cocked hat?

Is not the day here when the farmer should put as much brain and arithmetic into farming as men do in any other business? Is there any excuse for any farmer not doing the things that will lessen his chance of loss and disappointments?

We do not know what premium rates will be charged for farm crop insurance, but if it is a reasonable rate, it is likely to prove a good investment. We have no money invested and no particular friends in this business of writing farm insurance.

As soon as we sell our wheat, corn or crop of any kind, the fellow or firm who gets it usually insures it the first thing. If it is good business for him to do so, we have a right to think the matter over at least, for our own good and safety.

Talk this matter over with your neighbor and tell him or her that you saw it in The Blade, the most popular family newspaper in America. Do it now.

ROAD COST TUMBLES—Road Hog Grumbles

Rural Welfare editor has made a hard fight against high cost roads. We have done this by writing and by speaking for many months past. We have cussed and called all sorts of names. This was simply music. We knew the grabbers were wearing the shoe that pinched them.

Today road costs are tumbling and the road hogs are grumbling so loud that everyone can hear their groans and moans. One year ago a certain road in Ohio was estimated by the high cost road promoters in the state highway department at a certain figure. In January, 1922, this road was bid for contract at $93,000 below the estimate of one year ago.

Taxpayers had better wait or stop road building entirely, until all the grab and graft are squeezed out of the game. Rural Welfare has led the fight in Ohio for lower road costs. We have won the battle. Before the end of this year roads will cost about half what they sold for one year ago. The road hogs have a lot of easy money but they have some to the turn in the road.

All farm organizations have been adopting resolutions and taking action to protect taxpayers against the road hog disease. The grafters are getting badly scared and the boss in politics wants to get credit now for opposing high cost roads. He did not wake up until he saw that farm folks meant to raise hell with him and his smart set crowd.

A man who is in the business of selling road material came to Rural Welfare editor and said that we were spoiling the road building game by advocating too cheap construction. We asked him why this was true or how he knew. He replied that he had charge of a dozen hill counties and when we talked good roads he was asked how much the road he wanted to build would cost. When he stated the price he was told more than 20 times that the Toledo Blade had said that was too much money for a good road to cost.

In another year a brick or cement road costing $40,000 to $80,000 per mile will be a crime not tolerated in any community. The smart set who farm above the neck have pulled the wool over the eyes of the common people as long as the dunce folks will stand for it.

The Blade has saved taxpayers and farmers a lot more money than The Blade will cost them for the rest of their lives. Our readers should make this fact plain to their neighbors. The Blade, from point of service given and police duty it gives to the farmer, deserves to be the greatest farm weekly in the world.

If you are a satisfied customer of The Weekly Blade, tell others. Rural Welfare page has won nearly every fight it has made. It carries a message to the plain people who have the votes. We never ask for any advantage we would not gladly give to everybody. A square deal and no favors.

THE SHIMMY DANCE—Now I Lay Me Down

On the train we met two farm institute speakers. They had attended a cheap vaudeville show the evening before. They were mad about it. They wanted a law enacted or Carrie Nation to come back and go into business once more with her hatchet.

At this cheap show a giddy girl, less than half dressed, had come to the stage and after some rot stuff started in to dance and sing, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Is there anything that some of our degenerate people will not do? Is there any decent town that ought to permit all forms of vice and immorals to be made a show of on the public stage?

These two speakers were angry because the show put on such a stunt. They were angrier still because the audience applauded the fool girl who did the stunt. Is the public mind diseased? Are we going too far to get amusement? Have we become gluttons for entertainment that borders on the immoral and sacreligious?

Will not the day soon come when some harlot or prostitute or lewd man will appear on the stage and pretend to impersonate even God doing the tango and turkey trot? Can we blame the show man for giving such a program at his play house?

Is there any way to cure the public mind of such diseases? Father and mother on the farm are concerned about these things. Their boy and girl are very likely to get into just such shows. How can we educate the public mind to condemn such rot on the public stage? Will the day come when such stuff will be hooted and will not pay a profit?

KINDS OF RELIGION—Where the Church Stands

The Jews are well known money changers. The Baptists believe that Christians should take a dip in the water. The Presbyterians are sometimes said to be cold and need a thawing out. The Methodists are full of oratory and enthusiasm. The Christian church wants all the insurance against fire it can get.

A traveling man tells of stopping in a town one day where he asked a newsboy how many churches there were in town and where they were located. He asked a boy who knew. He answered both questions. He said:

"The Jewish synagogue is over there next to the bank and savings company building. The Baptist church is down there on the bank of the river. The Christian church is yonder next to the fire engine house. The Presbyterian church is down there by the ice factory, and the Methodist church is over there next to the gas plant."

If this is a true story we do not doubt but what these churches had good reason for being located just where the boy said they were. We may think more of the name of a church and where it is to be built than we actually think of the church itself.

AGSTONE TALK—Producers and Professors

Rural Welfare editor sat silent in a meeting where the producers of agstone and four professors from a state agricultural college engaged in a discussion of the merits of agricultural limestone that was made into fine flour-like powder and that made into a meal or screenings.

Some of the producers made the very fine agstone and they claimed that it was the better kind for the farmer to use on his field to sweeten sour soil and boost the crop yield.

Others in the crowd said that the coarser meal or screenings would do as much good and wear longer as it gradually became available in the soil. The professors were well able to take care of their side of the question and give both groups of producers a fair shake.

The soil experts said that the finely pulverized agstone would sweeten soil almost as soon as it came in contact with the land, but would not wear as long as the coarser material.

They testified that the coarser material had given some splendid results to farmers who had used it and that as a rule it was cheaper in the market and required a greater bulk to neutralize acid soil.

These soil experts also encouraged the producers to promote storage bins where dealers could have agstone on hand every day in the year and within reach of the farmer to get and haul it whenever he came to town.

They reported many storage plants already erected that were handling hundreds of tons of this sour soil cure and crop booster. They also told the producers not to claim that agstone was a cure-all for every ill of the land. That there had to be good drainage, crop rotation, good seed and sensible cultivation in order to get satisfactory results from the use of any kind of fertilizer. These soil experts said that many agents who sold fertilizer had made big mistake by claiming that their fertilizer would cure every ill of the land and was sure to bring a big crop. Crop rotation and a good clover legume crop would often do the land more good than high-priced fertilizer. Think this over. Read twice.

TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL—Farmers Talk to Congress

"Be it resolved, That we ask our senators and representative in the congress of the United States to support and urge the early passage of the truth-in-fabrics bill."

This was one of the resolutions adopted at a farmer's meeting where Rural Welfare editor was present. Everybody voted for it and the president and the secretary of the institute were instructed to send a copy to the senators and congressman and to request a reply from them stating their position. Farmers are slowly learning how to point a gun and be on their own side and the other fellow is beginning to dance to barnyard music.

Why should cheap, shoddy stuff and old clothes worked over be passed to the public as genuine woolen or other first-class goods? When the druggist sells medicine he must print what it is. When the paint maker sells his paint he must tell the truth. When the farmer buys fertilizer he can read on the sack what guarantee goes with the goods. Why not the same medicine for the man who makes and sells clothes? There seems to be 100 times more profit in this cheap shoddy than there is in any other fake that is put over on the public.

A lady at the institute told of buying a dress and paying $6.00 a yard for the cloth and good price to have it made up. The first time she was caught in the rain she found that she had a dress worth about 10 cents a yard. Of course she is very much in favor of the passage of this bill. She will vote against any candidate for congress who will not agree to vote early, late and often for the bill. We agree with her and will sign the same kind of an agreement. Write to your congressman and senators. Talk plain.

TREES FOR SALE—Reforest Worn Out Soil

Rural Welfare has received a letter from a farmer asking to whom he should write to get information about reforesting lands in Ohio. This man states that he has a lot of young trees of the maple, hickory, poplar, beech and white and black ash which he is willing to sell.

How much are such youthful trees worth each? Would he make more money to keep them and let them grow into useful timber?

How much can a state afford to spend to reforest some of its lands? Is this the best way to treat land that will no longer grow a grain or hay crop? Does it pay to try to fertilize a worn-out soil in order to get a crop? What is the best thing to do with hill country land that has lost its value as grazing pasture?

Why not advise owners of such land to sell it to the state at a nominal cost, move out of that section into some other better land and let the state or government reforest these unfertile lands.

Another good reason for this policy is that already we are needing more timber for useful purposes. Another reason is that we clear away all our woodlands and then the drouth increases in length and the storm sweeps over the country with greater velocity and does more damage. The day is not far away when many states will spend money and provide a plan and program of planting trees. Write to your experiment station about this.

SCRAP WARSHIPS—Reduce Cost of War

The world peace conference has finished its work and gone home. It decided to reduce armies and navies. Agreement was reached on several knotty problems about which diplomats have been in disagreement for years.

The big nations of the world sat at this conference table. They were not hasty in reaching conclusions and agreements. The men who acted as delegates kept in close touch with their home governments and the sentiments of their own people. For this reason it is believed that the agreements will receive the approval of the folks back home of every nation represented.

The one danger to this world peace agreement is petty politics. Will partisans in our own and other countries want to play politics and hold up the treaties? The rank and file of every nation are sick of war. The man or set of men who pose as leaders of parties had better look well to the good of his country first and his party second when opposing approval of these treaties.

President Harding has already shown his good faith in the verdict reached by the conference. He has ordered work stopped on many big war ships. Workmen are out of work and complaining. Wouldbe gold braid officers are howling for fear of their life jobs.

The time has arrived when common folks seem to have more to say in politics and government than ever before. Cutting millions from the cost of war, army and navy has long been the wish of those who paid the tax. Their dream seems to have come true.

WAR MOTHERS TALK—Ask Bonus for War Boys

Rural Welfare editor has read a resolution adopted by a chapter of the Service Star Legion composed of war mothers.

This resolution calls upon senators and congressmen to vote for the adjusted compensation bill now pending in congress and to do so with as little delay as possible.

This bill provides five different things as follows:

First—Cash bonus based on number of days in service.

Second—Vocational training at the expense of the government.

Third—Farm or home aid toward the purchase of farm or home.

Fourth—Adjusted service certificate which provides a 20-year insurance policy.

Fifth—Land settlement aid which offers preference to take lands on the opening of public or Indian lands or all reclamation projects now existing or hereafter established.

These war mothers mailed a copy of their resolution to the senators of their state and to the congressmen from their district. They asked these men to reply so that it could be published in the home newspapers.

War mothers have a notion that since nothing is to be done with the war grafter who made millions out of the war that their boys are fully entitled to consideration and have more than a dollar a day for the time they were overseas, a target for the Huns.

To give these boys a square deal after the war will be much more to the credit of this nation than to let the robbers and grafters who got rich go unpunished.

Those who believe the war mothers are right should also write to their senators and congressmen. Several states have already voted a bonus to the soldier boys by a big majority. The war mothers will have the war boys and the American Legion on their side. They have a lot of votes on election day.

A MILK SURPLUS—Dairy Cow Over Done

"The dairy cow has been overdone. Right now there is a surplus production of milk. This added to the fact that many city people do not have the money to buy as much milk as they want and need, may make hard sledding for the dairy farmer for the coming year."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by a dairyman who had just received notice to quit shipping milk to his regular market. The notice said that the company could no longer find a market for all the milk that was coming in. This may have been partly true. It may have been the first step to force dairymen to take a lower price for milk. The notice made the dairyman think hard about the milk business.

MAKING CHEESE—How to Do It Right

From Kentucky comes a request for information on how to make cheese. Cheese making is a business in itself. There are different breeds of cheese. Cheese making is one of the big parts of the dairy business.

Rural Welfare does not know all about cheese making. Those who need cheese information should write to their state experiment station or to the state agricultural college and the dairy department will give exact information of any kind of cheese you wish to make.

Cottage cheese or smearcase is about as near as we ever got to cheese making. It is one of our favorite dishes. It suits us better than the limburg breed. Switzer cheese is a choice bit for many. Get on good terms with your state agricultural college and experiment station. They can answer almost any question you ask about the farm.

SHORT DRESSES—Too Many Remarks Made

"Hang on to your mother's petticoat, little girl, and you won't get lost," said the teacher to the 6-year-old tot. "I can't, teacher, I can't reach mamma's petticoat. It's too high up."

This conversation was reported by a public speaker who was hitting at too scant clothes on women and young ladies. He said that the dresses worn by too many females these days were causing too many unfavorable remarks and was not leading in the direction of good morals.

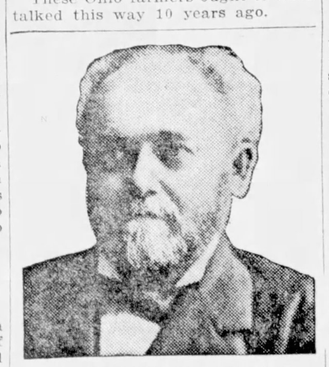
We wonder if women know this and still persist in wearing clothes that create scandal-tainted remarks. The women ought to be better judges of this question than anybody else. The good, commonsense of a real mother ought to rule on such matters.

The young or old woman who has to wear clothes of such fashion and scantiness in order to attract the attention of man or men is not worth five cents a bushel on the market. She is choosing a mighty poor way to advertise virtue and good character. Think it over. The man who is caught by this short skirt bait is worth less than the clothes pin that the short dress hangs on.

COST OF ROADS—Ohio Farm Bureau Talks

The Ohio Farm Bureau meeting at Columbus was a great convention of Buckeye farmers. They talked plain about many things, but one thing they emphasized and that was this: "We are first, last and all the time opposed to high-cost road building. We favor the use of stone and gravel that can be had near at hand. We are against a big rakeoff profit on each mile of high-cost roads where same are not needed. We want farm-to-market roads and less paved, boulevard highways for the organized tourist and joy rider."

These Ohio farmers ought to have talked this way 10 years ago.



A Successful Man

Among the notable professional men of this country who achieved great success along strictly legitimate lines was Dr. R. V. Pierce. Devoting his attention to the specialty of women's diseases, he became a recognized authority in that line.

Over fifty years ago this noted physician gave to the world a Prescription which has never been equaled for the weaknesses of women. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found out what is naturally best for women's diseases. He learned it all through treating thousands of cases. The result of his studies was a medicine called Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is made of vegetable growths that nature surely intended for backache, headache, weakening pains, and for the many disorders common to women in all ages of life. Women who take this standard remedy know that in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they are getting a safe's woman's tonic so good that druggists everywhere sell it in both tablet and fluid form.

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. Write for free medical advice.

MINERALIZED WATER ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow Faster and Increase Egg Yield.

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowls' drinking water. This does away with all bother, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water,

all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big $1 packages for only $1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 860, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City., Mo., and the two $1 packages, enough for 100 gallons of water, will be mailed. Pay the postman $1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate—accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

The Latest Markets

The creeping advance in stock which has been such a consistent feature of the market for securities since last Autumn was continued last week.

The movement was occasionally accelerated in particular groups, and at intervals there were reactions in the same or other groups. At times the surface aspect of things was irregular to a degree but the net result invariably favored the constructive side. It was not, indeed, the sort of market to attract a large or enthusiastic following. The idea was finally spread that a let-down in values was due, if not indeed overdue, but still the market gave no sign.

Pool operations in uncertain quarters were conspicuous. There was a question if the proportions to which the stock market grew during the war period has not created markets within the market. The so-called standard list has certainly lost some of its meaning as a barometer save, possibly, to those who are more concerned with investment than with speculation.

The present day observer must exercise a more comprehensive survey of market phenomena than he did in 1914 or even in 1916; otherwise a speculative movement may get well in advance of his realization.

At the moment, values in some quarters are high, in others low or comparatively so. Whichever it may be, the casual observer among potential buyers may be deceived as to the underlying position by a vigorous rise here or a violent set-back there. The result is only too likely to be a disinclination to venture in at all. And this may be the explanation for absence of public participation to date. Should the movement be carried on indefinitely no doubt the public will eventually be induced to take a hand when values are at or near the top, which has been but too frequently the case.

A great deal has been heard about a Spring bull market, at a time when the street was in the midst of a bull market. By that was meant, of course, a general brisk buying movement, without a preliminary shakedown, short and swift, or a bear campaign of several weeks' duration. Such a rise can scarcely be anticipated. In truth, many in Wall street have been very bearish for a fortnight or more past, the floor traders almost without exception so. Meanwhile, industrial and financial conditions have displayed steady improvement. Annual reports which have come to hand since Feb. 1 tell the same story with only here and there a dissenting note.

The second half of 1921 revealed a far better state of things than the first half. The opening months of 1922 has shown the usual seasonal dullness but beneath which may still be read the signs of the times. The approach of the Spring months tends to stimulate trade. The spirit rises at that time of year, and the momentum of the later months of last year will shortly make itself apparent with increasing impetus.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.46; May, $1.49; July, $1.23¾. Corn, cash, 65c. Oats, cash, 43½c. Barley, cash, 67c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.02. Cloverseed, cash, $16.05; March, $16.00; April, $14.40; Oct., $12.25. Alsike, cash, $12.30; March, $12.30. Timothy, cash, $3.17; March, $3.17; May, $3.27.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.42; July, $1.20¼. Corn, May, 63¼c; July, 65⅞c. Oats, May, 41c; July, 41c. Barley, May, 67½c. Rye, May, $1.05⅝; July, 94⅜c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40c; solid pack, 39c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 25@26c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 23c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 31c.

Bacon—Fat, 14½c; lean, 24c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 19c; 9 to 10 lbs., 18c; 11 to 12 lbs., 17c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15c. Lard 13c. Hams, 28c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 17c; bologna, 12c; frankfurters, 16c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 20@22c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 28@30c; light chickens, 22@25c; old roosters, 15@16c; young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 43@43½c; prints, 44@44½c; extra firsts, 42@42½c; firsts, 41@41½c; seconds, 35@35½c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 26c; extra firsts, 25c; Ohio firsts, 23@24c; western firsts, new cases, 23½c. Oleomargarine, lb. prints, nut oleo, 21@23c; high grade, made of animal oils, 23@24c; lower grades, 19@20c. Cheese—York state, 23@24c; brick, 22@24c; fancy Swiss, 40@55c; northern, 25@27c limburger, 25@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 29@30c; roosters, 16@17c; spring chickens, culls, 24@26c; do., choice 28@29c; live spring ducks, 27@28c; live geese, 21c; capons, 36@42c. Potatoes, $3.15@3.35 sack of 150 lbs.; Michigan, $2.95 a sack of 150 lbs.; Early Ohios, $2.10 per two-bushel sack; Red Rivers, $2.40 a 120-lb. sack; fancy western, 3c a lb.; new stock, $17.00@17.25 a bbl.; Garnets, $2.45 a hamper.

Chicago—Butter lower; creamery extras, 36½@36¾c; firsts, 32@36c; seconds, 29@31c; standards, 35¾c. Eggs lower; receipts, 19,273 cases; firsts, 22¾@23c; ordinary firsts, 20@21c; miscellaneous, 22@22½c. Potatoes weak; receipts, 67 cars; total United States shipments, 652 cars; Wisconsin round whites, sacked, $1.70@1.80 cwt.; bulk, $1.80@1.95 cwt.; Minnesotas, sacked, $1.65@1.75 cwt.; Idaho Rurals, sacked, $1.95@2.00 cwt.; Russets, sacked, $2.20 cwt.

New York—Butter steady; creamery higher than extras, 38½@39c; creamery, extras (92 score), 37½@38c; firsts (88 to 91 score), 34@37c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½@21c. Eggs unsettled; receipts, 38,995; fresh gathered extra firsts, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; state, nearby and nearby western hennery white, firsts to extras, 32@38c; do., hennery browns, extras, 30@31c; state and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26@29c. Cheese firm; receipts, 3,165.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, steady; receipts, 6,000; heavies, $11.75; yorkers, $11.75; pigs, $11.25. Cattle, $8.50; calves, steady, $12.00. Lambs, steady, $15.00.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; higher; heavies, $11.60; heavy yorkers, $11.90@12.00; light yorkers, $11.50; pigs, $11.25@11.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 350; steady; top sheep, $9.50; top lambs, $16.00. Calves—Receipts, 50; steady; top, $13.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady. Calves—Receipts, 275; steady, $3.00@13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; slow, steady to 15c higher; heavy, $11.50@11.75; yorkers, $11.75@11.90; light do., $11.25@11.50; pigs, $11.00@11.25; roughs, $9.50; stags, $4.00@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,400; lambs, 40c higher; lambs, $8.00@15.75; yearlings, $10.00@14.50; wethers, $10.00@10.50; ewes, $2.00@9.50; mixed sheep, $9.50@10.00.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 300; compared with week ago, beef steers, beef cows, bulls, stockers and feeders, 25c higher; canners, cows, steady; veal calves, 50@75c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; steady to 10c lower; top, $11.40; bulk 160 to 210-lb. average, $11.25@11.35; 220 to 250-lb. weights, $11.10@11.20; packer sows, steady, $9.40@9.60; pigs, steady to strong. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared to week ago, fat lambs mostly 50c lower; sheep about steady.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared to week ago, steers mostly 25c higher with spots on good kinds up more and extreme top for week, $9.40; better grades fat cows and heifers, 25@40c higher; lower grades, canners and cutters, 10@15c higher; bulls steady; good to choicest feeders steady; common kinds dull; calves sharply lower, mostly $1.00 off. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; uneven, mostly steady; shippers bought about 3,000; holdover light, top, $11.35; bulk, $11.00@11.25; pigs slow. Sheep—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, fat lambs and yearlings 25@50c lower; sheep about 25c lower; shearing lambs steady.

His Hearing Restored

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York city. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 110, 70 Fifth ave., New York city, will be given a prompt reply.

—Advertisement

Wireless telegraphy is revolutionizing shipping. American ships will soon be in touch with New York all the way across the Atlantic until they reach the English shores.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

A Few Dates

Please tell me on what days of the week the following dates fell on: Aug. 26, 1868; April 17, 1904; July 23, 1909; Aug. 9, 1869; Sept. 19, 1899, and Oct. 29, 1896.—R. D. Cameron, W. Va.

August 26, 1868, fell on Wednesday; April 17, 1904 on Sunday; July 23, 1909 on Friday; Aug. 9, 1869 on Monday; Sept. 19, 1899 on Tuesday and Oct. 29, 1896 on Thursday.

Income Tax

Please tell me something about the present income tax—J. M., Thomson, Ill.

The present income tax law provides for a tax on incomes from capital and labor. A single man or woman must pay a tax on all the income he receives in a year above $1,000. The rate is 4 per cent. A married man must pay a tax on all he receives above $2,500 if his income is not in excess of $5,000. On incomes of $6,000 and over, $2,000 exemption is allowed. In addition each person paying a tax is allowed $400 exemption for each dependent under 18 years of age.

On incomes of $8,000 and over the tax is 8 per cent of the income taxable. Changes made in the law by congress in 1921 repeal the excess profits tax and the reduction of the surtax 50 per cent on individual income in excess of $200,000 for the year 1922 and thereafter.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

A bill providing for the payment of compensation to mentally incompetent veterans has passed the house.

The bill provides that when a veteran who is entitled to compensation has been adjudged mentally incompetent or under other legal disability by a court the compensation shall be paid to the guardian appointed by the court for the veteran. If the man is in a hospital and has no guardian, the compensation shall be held in the treasury to the credit of the veteran and disbursed at the discretion of the director of the veterans' bureau by the officer in charge of the hospital for the maintenance and comfort of the veteran. In case the man has dependents so much of the compensation as the director shall find necessary for their support shall be paid to them. In any case should the veteran recover, all money accumulated shall be paid to him in a lump sum.

Iowa is two or three laps ahead in the three-cornered membership race between the American legion of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota, according to figures published in the Iowa Legionnaire.

As these figures have it, Iowa has 21,853 paid-up members, while Minnesota follows with 17,559. Nebraska is a poor third with 10,837.

The 12 leading states and their paid-up memberships for 1922 are: Pennsylvania, 31,556; New York, 24,449; Ohio, 24,126; Illinois, 23,609; Iowa, 21,853; Minesota, 17,559; Wisconsin, 12,925; Missouri, 12,494; Massachusetts, 12,489; Michigan, 11,298; California, 10,931; Nebraska, 10,837.

Washington Chapter, No. 1 of the Disabled American Veterans, added their voice to the national guardsmen's barrage, which continues to pour on the head of Major Robert Gray Peck, U. S. A., the officer of the regular army who wrote an unfavorable report on the 35th division in the Argonne. The disabled men of the nation's capital passed a resolution addressed to Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, urging that the promotion of Peck to lieutenant colonel be held up indefinitely.

It has been figured out that 116 New York State soldiers took their own lives overseas during the World War, according to a statement issued by Adjt. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid.

Seattle has started a big campaign for giving the 1922 encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States the finest reception ever accorded a gathering of veterans. Seattle worked long and hard to land the national gathering, and all of the active forces in the city will help the local V. F. W. members to make the week of Aug. 14-19 a memorable one in V. F. W. annals.

The convention committees have been named and have been at work for some time under a general chairman and group of subcommittee chairmen.

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, returning from a trip to France brought a message to the American legion from Marshal Foch, which read:

"Tell the legion from me that I shall never forget my trip to America and the great pleasure of meeting, through their courtesy and effort, the great, young and vigorous American people.

"I am quite sure that just as in the past the members of the legion showed their appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship, by bearing arms against the enemies of their country, they will in the future set a high example of patriotism and courage in all questions affecting the United States. They will always have my best wishes and respect."

John G. Emery, past national commander of the American legion, has thrown his hat into the political ring and announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Michigan. He will oppose Senator Townsend, who has announced his candidacy for renomination.

In his first statement announcing his candidacy, Emery criticized the senate for seating Senator Newberry of this state, and declared "the principal issue of the Republican party this year ought to be its own rejuvenation."

Senator Bursum's bill for the retirement of disabled emergency officers of the World War passed the senate by 50 votes to 14 after four days of debate, through which the New Mexico senator defended the measure with notable success against attacks headed by Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on military affairs. The heavy vote for the bill was considered remarkable after the bitter fight waged on it by Senators Wadsworth, Lenroot, King and several others. Senator Bursum had not called the bill up for action until he was thoroughly prepared to fight it through on the floor, and the result evidenced his excellent preparation.

Three thousand men of the troops on the Rhine have been ordered home on the earliest available transports. The reduction will leave 169 officers and 2,217 enlisted men keeping the "watch on the Rhine."

The last reduction leaves only the Eighth infantry in addition to headquarters troops and troops of auxiliary and supply forces for independent infantry brigade.

A marine grass found extensively in Japanese waters yields a fiber which, when mixed with cotton both strengthens and cheapens thread usually made of the latter alone.

Rheumatism at 60

How glorious you will feel, mother, when your rheumatism is all gone. Let S. S. S. do it. It will build you up, too!

S. S. S. Thoroughly Rids the Body of Rheumatism Impurities.

Somebody's mother is suffering tonight! The scourge of rheumatism has wrecked her body; limping and suffering, bent forward, she sees but the common ground, but her aged heart still belongs to the stars! Does anybody care? S. S. S. is one of the greatest blood-purifiers known, and it helps build more blood cells. Its medicinal ingredients are purely vegetable. It never disarranges the stomach. It is, in fact, a splendid tonic, a blood maker, a blood enricher. It banishes rheumatism from joints, muscles and the entire body. It builds firm flesh. It is what somebody's mother needs tonight! Mother, if you can not go out to get a bottle of S. S. S. yourself, surely somebody in your family will. Somebody, get a bottle of S. S. S. now! Let somebody's mother begin to feel joyful again tonight. Maybe, maybe it's your mother! S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

TETTER ON HANDS 4 YEARS

In Blisters. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"For four years my hands were affected with tetter. It broke out in blisters which later developed into sore eruptions and were very painful. During the cold weather my hands would itch and burn, and I could not do my work. I lost my rest on account of the irritation.

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which seemed to help me so I bought more and after using two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Richard L. Dyer, R. 5, Box 48, Concord, N. Car.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass. Everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Delay Doesn't Pay Break That Cold Today

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

CHECKS Colds in 24 hours—La Grippe in 3 days. Quickly relieves Headache. Tablet form. Standard remedy used ever. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature.

At All Druggists—30 Cents

W. H. HILL COMPANY, DETROIT

(100)

Rheumatism Left Him As I... By Magic

Had Suffered Over 50 Years!

Now 83 Years, Yet A Big Surprise to Friends

Regains Strength Goes out Fishing, Back to Business, Laughs at "URIC ACID"

How the "Inner Mysteries" Reveals Startling Facts Overlooked By Doctors and Scientists For Centuries

"I am eighty-three years old and tortured for rheumatism ever since the close of the army over fifty years ago," B. Ashelman. "Like many others I spent money freely for so-called cures and read about 'Uric Acid' as the cause of it. I could not get relief and without pain; my hands were so stiff I could not hold a pencil to write by, I am again in the harness and can walk with ease or work in comfort. Friends are surprised at the change."

HOW IT HAPPENED

Mr. Ashelman is only one of millions who suffered for years, owing to the fact that in the old, false theory that uric acid causes rheumatism, doctors have misled him and the people generally, and women to take drugs which might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of rheumatism, neuritis and like suffering treatments that expect to get out of your blood and body the uric acid. Physicians and scientists now know that no medicine ever did, never can and never will relieve rheumatism; that it is a mistake to try to treat the element of the blood; that uric acid is a necessary constituent of the blood; that it is not a poison, but a vital part of every new-born babe; and that without uric acid no one could live!

These statements may seem strange to many folks, who have all along been taught to believe in the old "Uric Acid" theory, but Mr. Ashelman fifty years to find out the truth. He learned how to get rid of his rheumatism, other sufferers may discover this simple method, "Secret of Health," a remarkable booklet containing the story, will be distributed free by the publishers of this paper for a limited time only. Readers of this paper who have suffered for over twenty years in the hope of finding relief from this particular trouble should send for a free copy.

NOTE: If any reader of this paper wishes the book that revealed to them the true cause and explained facts that were overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries, just send a post card or letter to The Ashelman Institute, 551 M street, Hollowell Building, Jackson, Mich., and it will be sent by return mail without cost or obligation whatever. Cut out this notice now. If not a sufferer yourself hand it to some afflicted friend.

How He Cured His Rupt...

Old Sea Captain Cured His Rupture After Doctors Said "Operation or Death."

His Remedy and Book Sent Free

Captain Collings suffered for many years; then he cured his double rupture that seemed to not only remain worse but kept him bedridden for years. Every doctor after doctor and truss. No results. He was assured that he must submit to a dangerous and abhorrent operation or die. He did neither, but cured himself instead.

Captain Collings made no secret of himself, of his condition or how he was rewarded by nature for the method that so quickly restored a well, strong, vigorous man.

Anyone can use the same method. It's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the valuable information and advice in the Collings book, telling all about how he cured himself, and how any other sufferer can follow the same treatment in his own home without any operation. The book and medicine on the Collings method will be sent prepaid to any ruptured sufferer who will fill out and mail the coupon. But send for it at once—before you put down this paper.

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Please send me your book on Rupture Remedy and Method, without any obligation on my part whatever.

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MOMENTOUS HISTORY MADE IN FIRST YEAR OF HARDING REGIME

On Saturday, March 4, Warren G. Harding will have been president of the United States exactly one year.

Although the perspective of many years will be necessary for historians to appraise at true value this administration, unbiased observers assert that it will prove to be one of the most momentous in the history not only of the whole world.

Without applying "the gospel of healing" is seen to have ushered inaugurating president from a new era of peace and far-reaching benefits which only can adequately be appraised.

The Washington conference for the limitation of armaments and the settlement of the Pacific and Far East problems is successful far beyond the hopes of, course, the first year achievement of Harding administration in the White House.

Tax Burdens Lifted.

Immediate results in the way of lightening the burdens of taxation are already realized in the United States and the other great commercial nations but far beyond these is the importance of the confidence and friendliness which has supplanted the war-breeding suspicions, misunderstandings and antagonisms.

The spirit of understanding, co-operation and interdependability which dominated and directed the conference has been reflected practically every first-year achievement of the Harding administration.

As a result, even hostile partisan critics have been compelled to admit that the government of the United States is now functioning more effectively and efficiently than at any time within the memory of any living generation.

Without any attempt at chronological order, grouping or placing them in relative value, the actual accomplishments of the first year of Harding may be listed as follows:

1. Washington arms conference.

Billion Saved.

2. Reduction by $2,300,000,000 in government expenses and corresponding lessening of tax burdens.

3. Establishment of a national budget system, resulting in direct and indirect government savings of $104,000,000.

4. The extraordinary session of congress which revised the revenue laws, enacted the emergency tariff law, and passed many important measures.

5. The unemployment conference which, though it could not cure unemployment, actually reduced it.

6. The agricultural conference which adopted a sane and practicable program for agricultural reconstruction.

7. Establishment of the veterans' bureau, consolidating the activities of the war risk bureau, the soldiers' vocational training work, and the hospitalization service of the public health bureau.

8. Drastic restriction of foreign immigration under the special act of congress.

9. Re-establishment of the war finance corporation by which much-needed credit was extended to farmers, stock-raisers and various industries.

Commerce Dept. Extended

10. Complete reorganization of the commerce department under Secretary Hoover, tremendously extending its service to business men and commerce organizations.

11. Complete reorganization of the army under Secretary of War Weeks and General Pershing, chief of staff.

12. A comprehensive survey by Walter F. Brown of all governmental functions and activities, preparatory to a complete regrouping and reorganization on an economy and efficiency basis.

13. Settlement by Secretary of State Hughes of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica which threatened war between those republics.

14. Settlement, through act of congress, of Columbia's claim against the United States, involving payment of $25,000,000 for the Panama canal zone.

15. Completion of the government-owned railroad in Alaska.

16. Establishment of peace by treaty with Germany.

17. The return of the U. S. army from the Rhine.

18. Appointment of a commission to refund the foreign loans.

19. Reduction by 25,000 in the number of government employes.

20. Application of the merit system to the appointment of first-class postmasters.

21. Reduction of interest and rediscount rates through the federal reserve board.

List Only Partial.

This is only a partial and incomplete list but it is sufficient to indicate something of the magnitude and importance of the work of the first 12 months of the Harding administration.

Aside from these definite, tangible accomplishments for which the President has a right to claim, with congress and his administrative heads, full credit, there are numerous indirect and vastly beneficial results for which a large measure of credit may justly be accorded his administration.

A conspicuous example of these is the steady increase in the value of Liberty bonds and other government securities until they now have an actual cash, market value more than $2,000,000,000 above that on the day Harding took office.

Again, such intangible but none the less real achievements as the re-establishing of cordial relations between the chief executive and congress, the abolition of the feeling of secrecy and seclusiveness which had enveloped the White house, the banishing of autocratic and bureaucratic methods of dealing between the public and the government, and the complete change of atmosphere at the national capital are things for which President Harding, though he be too modest to ask the credit, may nevertheless be justly credited.

Aunt Eppie Hogg, the Fattest Woman in Three Counties

I KETCH HOLT O' THET BELT ELMER, THIS TIME FER TH' LUVAMIKE!
HELP! HELP!
THERE'S NO TELLING HOW FAR THE SWIFT CURRENT WOULD HAVE CARRIED THEM THE DAY THE GOOSE CRICK FERRYMAN'S POLE BROKE, IF AUNT EPPIE HADN'T TAKEN OFF HER BELT TO BE TOSSED ASHORE IN PLACE OF A ROPE.
FOX

Vigor Of Youth in A New Discovery

Science Produces a Vitalizer Superior to Famous Gland Treatment—Magic Power of a Bark From Africa.

Have you lost your youth, vigor and "pep"? Does life seem dull and like a grind? Don't worry. Science has discovered a new vitalizer superior even to the much discussed "goat gland" and "monkey gland" treatments. Anyone can now quickly and easily regain the vitality and eagerness of youth and do it in the privacy of the home.

The principal ingredients is an extract from the bark of an African tree. It is said to be the most amazing invigorator ever discovered. Mixed with it are other tonic and vitalizing elements of proved merit. In most cases users report marked improvement in a day or two and in a short time the old health is restored. The revelation improves and new vigor of health is felt in every part.

The laboratories producing this new vitalizer, which is called Re-Bild-Tabs, are so confident of its power that they offer new customers a large 8 supply for only $1 and agree to refund the money if the remedy fails to give results in one week.

Any reader of this paper may test the new vitalizer without risk. Send no money, but write your name and address to the Re-Bild Laboratories, 261 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and a full $2 treatment of Re-Bild-Tabs will be mailed. On delivery, pay the postman only $1 and postage. If not delighted with the results at the end of a week, your money will be refunded. Do not hesitate about sending as the offer is fully guaranteed.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year 1901 I was attacked by Muscular Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have afflicted can for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally I found a treatment that cured me completely and after a public exhibition has been returned. I have given it to a number of my friends who were terribly afflicted, some of them even bedridden, some of them seventy or eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case. They were relieved of suffering from any form of Rheumatism, Sciatica or Neuritis (swelling of the joints), and received the great value of my discovered "Home Treatment" for its prompt healing power. Don't send a penny, simply mail your name and address and it will be sent free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be all I claim for it, you may feel perfectly satisfied to pay me the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I don't want your money unless you are entirely satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair enough? I don't want any longer, when I can be relieved for a trifle as this offered you free. Don't send any money, but write me today. Edward A. Smith, 135 H Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

Free From Dread of Fits or Epilepsy Now

Resident of Elburn, Ill., Was Afflicted 20 Years—Now a Well Man.

After suffering from epilepsy 20 years, Edw. Peterson, Elburn, Ill., was restored to health by the treatment discovered by Dr. F. E. Grant, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Peterson writes:

"I was subject to epilepsy about 20 years until I started Dr. Grant's treatment nearly four years ago. It is about three years since I had the last attack, and I have not taken any medicine since early last spring."

Hundreds of others have had equal success with this wonderful treatment. So confident is the Dr. Grant Company that the treatment will relieve any case of epilepsy—no matter of how long standing—that a big $2.00 bottle of medicine will be sent absolutely free on request. Simply write the Dr. F. E. Grant Co., 712 Keystone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the free bottle will be mailed by return parcel post under plain wrapper. No cost or obligation. Write today, giving age, description of case, and how long afflicted.

Weekly Blade Money Saving Offer

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Enclosed find $2.10 for which send me the Toledo Weekly Blade, Christian Herald and McCall's Magazine, each 1 year. Send to:

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Your subscription will be extended for 1 year if you are taking any of these publications now, from the date up to which they are paid for.

HONORS HEAPED ON SUPER HERO

Authorities Put Bart in Class With Woodfill and York.

The war record of a third superhero, Frank J. Bart of West Hoboken, is being prepared for a place in the hall of fame, following a ceremony at Jersey City recently at which the Italian government added another medal to his already generous collection.

Bart's record is believed by officers of the Second corps area at Governor's Island to equal those of Sergeant Alvin York and Lieutenant Samuel Woodfill.

Bart enlisted in the 9th regiment at the age of 42, giving his age at 33, after recruiting officers repeatedly told him he was "too old to fight." He doesn't know how many of the enemy he accounted for or how many of his wounded comrades he rescued. All he knows is that in his old barrack's bag he has three Croix de Guerre, with silver star, bronze star and with palm, awarded by the French government; the French medaille militaire, the Montenegrin war cross, the Italian Croce di Guerra, and the American congressional medal of honor.

And he lifts his customary veil of modesty long enough to remark that he's glad to have a job "after 15 months of pounding the pavements, looking for one and never finding any."

Bart was decorated at the Fourth Regiment armory by Col. V. A. Di Bernezzo, Italian military attache in Washington. The ceremony was attended by Col. Peter Murray, chief of staff of the Second corps area at Governor's Island, several congressmen, and state, county and city officials.

Bart went overseas in 1917 with the Second division, along with the marines, his record reveals. He served as a "buck private" refusing several promotions during the war because, as he said, "he didn't want to be tied down to a bunch of men." He won his first decoration early in 1918, when as a runner with the Ninth regiment, he went into a line or dugouts that had been abandoned under shell fire by his outfit, and carried several of his wounded comrades through a heavy barrage to safety. His second decoration he won in the Argonne, after he had searched all night for a "lost" detachment of marines, captured by the enemy, and escaped. He fought his way back to the marines and joined his regiment in its next advance. Bart was decorated a third time by the French in the Champaigne drive, when he offered to go up and get acquainted with German machine gun nests. Armed with an automatic rifle, he disposed of a dozen gunners who had halted the advance of his company. His decoration by other of the allied nations, including his own country, followed.

For the last 15 months Bart said he had been out of a job. Through persons who attended the decoration ceremony, he began work as an "utility man" in the office of the county clerk.

CHILDREN BRAVE ZERO WINDS MINUS DRESS, GROW STRONGER

Persons who are accustomed to shiver at the thought of a cold shower, even in a heated bathroom; mothers who "bundle up" their children when sending them forth into the crisp Winter air; geographers who write in their school books that people in the frigid climates require warmer clothing than the denizens of the tropics, prepare to shiver.

That clothing is "pretty much of a habit" is the contention of the Connecticut tuberculosis commission, and to illustrate and prove its claim the commission recently brought four near-naked kiddies to the annual state industrial exhibition in this city, the youngsters romping through the snow-covered streets of the city, exciting awe and amazement as they trotted along with no clothing but abbreviated trunks and sandals.

Find Air Too Warm.

It was the first public exhibition in the state of the wards of the state commission, who are being treated, with unqualified success, for pulmonary and bone tuberculosis by simple means, namely, rest, fresh air, good food and sunlight, with the emphasis on the last named ingredient.

Two youngsters came from the sanitarium at Meriden, where the pulmonary type of the disease is treated, and two from the Crescent Beach sanitarium on the sea shore, where the bone type of the disease is being cured.

To the astonishment of the hundreds of visitors to the state armory exhibition the youngsters' only complaint was that the air of the big armory was too warm. On three near zero days during their stay they went outside to play in the snow and ice on the grounds of the state capitol.

At the respective sanitariums no clothing but the trunks and sandals is worn. The kiddies play, sleep, eat and attend school in this costume, and in addition to being freer from coughs, colds and childhood ailments than "cuddled" children of the same age, about 95 per cent of them are being permanently cured of tuberculous ailments.

Suffer Less Ailments.

During the Winter months the youngsters are exposed in their scant attire for at least four hours per day, playing in the snow, skating, tobogganing and sliding, just as other kiddies do in regular clothes. And they suffer less from the cold than those protected by heavy clothing, their teachers say.

Connecticut is the only state in the union that has established children's sanitoria to cure tuberculosis. There are beds at Seaside for 55 suffering from bone and glandular cases and room for 200 at the Meriden sanitarium for kiddies affected with the lung form of the disease.

The commission proudly avers that in spite of the outdoor life at Seaside and Meriden there has not been a single case of pneumonia, or a severe case of croup, bronchitis or diphtheria. And while the normal youngster gains an average from four to six pounds a year, the children at Seaside gain an average of 11¼ pounds annually.

PUBLIC MAY NOT GET TO SEE HARVARD GAME

What is regarded as the first official intimation that the public will be excluded or discouraged from attending Harvard gridiron contests is contained in President A. Lawrence Lowell's annual report to the board of overseers. Rumors were current following various hostile demonstrations at games last year that the public would henceforth be barred.

While avoiding any direct statement on the matter, President Lowell questions the advisability of making the annual football clashes a big public spectacle.

President Lowell's report also practically makes it plain the Harvard squad will make no trip to a western college. He says such a tour would interfere too seriously with studies.

HAPPINESS MAKES BOYS AND GIRLS GROW TALLER

If you're short, you were unhappy in your youth; if you're tall you were happy. Believe it or not, this was the scientific explanation of shortness and height given at the Educational association conference in London by R. E. Roper. Children, he said, gained or lost in height according as the home atmosphere was bright and stimulating or the reverse.

PROSPERITY AND A PROPHET

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 12 Is "Amos Warns Israel"—Amos 6:1-8.

WHAT is, has been. Hard times following prosperity is an experience as old as nations. Sobered spirits in serious days should pause for the long, long, backward look over the ages and the earth. Strange and helpful parallels with our own day may easily be discovered. If clear voices as to present duty are lacking here and now, they may still be heard speaking cross the centuries.

One such, the Prophet Amos, is introduced to the world anew today by the International Sunday School Lesson. Little did our clear-eyed workingman from the hills below Bethlehem dream that his fearless message would, 2,700 years later, be the theme of study by many millions of persons scattered over a world which would have seemed to him of unthinkable vastness.

Fig-Pincher and Shepherd.

One day, when I was traveling in the Holy Land with a friend, the late Dr. Franklin E. Hoskins, we were resting our horses in a grove outside the old city of Sidon. Dr. Hoskins reached up to an overhanging branch, and, nipping off the end of an unripe fig, he said: "That is what the Prophet Amos used to do; he was a fig-pincher from Tekoa. The natives still use this method to hasten the ripening of the fruit, even as they did in the days of Amos. Only able-bodied and low-paid workingmen are hired for this labor."

Evidently, Amos was only an itinerant day laborer part of the time, and a shepherd at other seasons. The type is common in the East. His work carried him about from place to place, and he had eyes and ears, and a mind that could appraise the values of life. Some sailors and commercial travelers spend their years in going over the earth and seeing nothing; while a James Bryce will write volumes with half their travel. Broadly classified, people are of two classes—those who see and those who do not see; eyes and no eyes.

Scotch Fisherman and Jewish Laborer.

Is it not rather startling that this poor peasant, Amos, this day laborer, this rough shepherd from the rocky hills of Tekoa, whence he looked out on the sterile heights surrounding the Dead Sea, should be one of the clearest-voiced prophets of the ages, the first bearer of the great social message that is the burden of the most enlightened thought of our own time?

Not at all; the mission of the fig-pincher in Tekoa, about which I am reading in the Old Testament today, is scarcely more dramatic than that of Jack Troup, the Scotch cooper, and his fisherman companions who are carrying through northern Scotland the torch of what the canny committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly declare is a real revival of religion. The ablest men in the churches of Great Britain have been praying throughout the days of post-war orgies and of present depression for a spiritual awakening—and lo, the sacred flame appears, not in a conclave of leaders and not in a great city, but in humble fishing villages on the bleak coasts north of Aberdeen.

As surely as the law of the Lord runs true, that same flaming recall back to the living God is going to be heard in our own land. Its messenger may be—is likely to be—some person unexpected and unknown. The revival will not come by an elaborately organized and financed "campaign" or "movement," but by the imparted message of some servant or servants of God, aflame with a passion to reveal Him as the solution of our world's sore needs.

Who Cares About Unemployment?

I know a preacher, a good man, though not very discerning, who exults in his pulpit that the favor of the Lord is manifestly upon his congregation because there are so few deaths and so little poverty; and that the distresses of life pass them by! He has never read understandingly the passage about the suffering Servant Who "hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows;" and Who is "touched with a feeling of our infirmities." It is pharisaism and paganism to thank God that we have escaped our share of the common sorrows and the common load unless we are at the same time in fellowship and service with the needy.

"Unemployment hasn't touched us!" says one man, smugly. Probably there are multitudes who have no personal knowledge of or interest in the present prevalent depression and suffering; but they are the kind of people against whom Amos preached. A failure in brotherliness and mercy and social justice was to him a reason for divine condemnation. He pictures the self-indulgent rich of his period in a way that recalls our luxury-loving, gluttonous jazz-dancing debauchery of recent days.

That is damnation for you. The man who does not care for his world, for God's world, and who never feels a pang or spends a penny for the hungry in his own land or in Russia and China, is the sort upon whose head faithful Amos, and every other true prophet of God, pours the vials of divine justice.

Who Is the Patriot?

William Penn coined a phrase that should be immortal—"a public mind." It is the first requisite of a patriot and a prophet. Amos had it. He was only a workingman, going to and fro in search of a job, and many a season without work, but he was before all else a lover of the plain people and a searcherer after the Divine will. He may have been called a "radical" in his time; but he, like every other true prophet, was saved from being a mere agitator by his passionate patriotism and by his recognition of Jehovah as the final adjuster of all wrongs. If any man will keep true to his country's flag and to his mother's Bible, he may go as far as he pleases in radicalism, and he will never be anything else than a friend of human society.

Soft lives make hard times. But hard times make soft hearts—and no price is too great to pay for an increase of sympathy and good will and interdependence among people. War profits and easy business had made Israel fat—at least, among the upper classes. The profiteers gave themselves over to luxury and softness and every indulgence, even to the flouting of the moral law. They forgot Jehovah, and remembered only themselves. In forgetting Jehovah they also, as is usual, forgot justice and the rights of the poor. So they come under the blistering class indictment of the blazing-eyed workman-prophet of God.

The appropriateness of this Amos lesson to our own time, and especially to the Lenten season, is nowhere more manifest than in its call to repentance for having forgotten our social solidarity—which is our obligation to our neighbor—and our supreme loyalty to the living and ceaselessly-watchful God. This is a day to lift all our thinking to new levels. We must be mindful of the times and of the world and of Jehovah.

Here is an ancient shepherd-laborer, Amos, who shames us as citizens, by the range of his intelligent interest in the nations which made up the world of his day. And he shames us also as Christians by his profound sense of the will and justice of Jehovah as the remedy for all that was amiss. Amos' own lot was limited, but his life was large—so large that he was the bringer-in of the idea of Jehovah as the Lord of all nations; and as a Diety who cares more for righteousness than for ritual.

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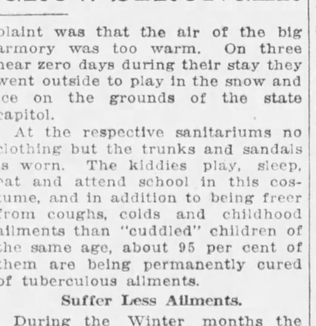
Indian dishes 300 years old and supposed to possess the "magic" properties of breaking in bits if touched with poison, have been sold by auction in London recently.

BAYER Genuine Aspirin



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MALE HELP WANTED

Government needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

Those out of employment or wishing to increase present income, communicate with Chautauqua Commercial Agency, Jamestown, N. Y.

Government needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

Men, over 17, Become Railway Mail Clerks, $133-$192 mo. List posit'ns free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-47, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents wanted to advertise our goods and distribute free samples to consumer. 90c per hour. Write for full particulars. American Products Co., 5786 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We pay $36 a week and expenses and give a Ford auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-46, Parsons, Kan.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes. No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets re-orders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1500 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE FOR TRADE

Money making farms in Arkansas and other Southern states for exchange. If you have any real estate of any kind for exchange write me at once, giving full description of property. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

FARMS WANTED.

Farm wanted. Send description and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

Strout's New Catalog
Farms! Farms!! Farms!!!

Just out—describing in detail 1200 poultry, fruit, truck, stock, dairy, grain, cotton and general farms; farms to meet your requirements; small farms near big cities; large farms in rich agricultural districts; farms with stock, tools, seed, equipment, ready to produce from date of possession; many waterfront and lakeside properties. Just look on page 11 and see how $700 gets a 225-acre farm with horses, 8 cows and heifers, sheep, tools, furniture; 300 apple trees, 6-room house, barn, poultry houses, garage; everything only $2200. Several pages devoted to "Special Bargain" farms—requiring first payments of $500 and less. The helpful coast-to-coast service of the organization that last year sold 5100 improved farms throughout the 38 states and Canadian provinces in which it operates is yours for the asking. Start right—get this big illustrated book—study it—and have your crops in for the growing season. Write for FREE copy today. STROUT FARM AGENCY, INC., 150S Nassau St., New York City.

U. S. CHEMIST SAYS THAT CORN COBS CAN BE USED FOR DYES

That the 120 million tons of corn cobs and stalks now going to waste annually in the United States can be made into syrup, cattle feed, turned into absolutely fast dyes, made into motion picture films, sound-proofing or the base for nitro-glycerin was the statement of Elton R. Darling, Ph. D. professor of chemistry in Millikin university of Decatur before the Kiwanis club at Decatur.

Professor Darling only recently caused nation-wide comment by his announcement that he had been able to obtain alcohol from illuminating gas. The alcohol was obtained in a laboratory test. In his address, he declared, that alcohol is the fuel of the future, that the supply is inexhaustible, while petroleum will grow scarce, gasoline high in price and the coal situation and supply doubtful.

"I am intensely interested in the products to be derived from corn cobs," said Prof. Darling. "The production of syrup or xylose from cobs is not an experiment. It is a practical thing. Xylose is the sugar in the corn. It is what the cattle and stock want when they eat corn. By eating the cob, they get but five per cent of the xylose. The syrup which is for animals, and made by treating the cob, gives 25 per cent more. It seems practical to me that this added syrup should be used when the cobs at present are going to waste.

"I expect to simplify the means to extract this syrup. I have carried my experiments far enough to know that cattle like it and want it."

Referring to the production of dyes from corn cobs, Darling exhibited a black dye that he had obtained from furfurol, a chemical obtained from cobs. It contains sulphur dye, deep and fast, and he said that it can be made profitably. He has obtained other colors but has not yet developed them to the degree of stability which he has reached with the black dye.

That cobs have many other uses was shown in his statement that the cellulose will serve as a fill for phonograph records, can be used in motion picture films or as a base for the manufacture of nitro glycerin.

Of vessels more than 100 tons on Lloyd's Register, 76 per cent. use coal fuel, 16.3 oil fuel, 1.7 oil in internal combustion engines and .4 sail power only.

GOITRE Pay When Well

I have an honest, proven remedy for goitre (big neck). It checks the growth at once, reduces the enlargement, stops pain and distress and relieves in a little while. Pay when well. Tell your friends about this. Write me at once. DR. ROCK. Dept. 98 Box 737. Milwaukee, Wis.

HOW To Make Ends Meet—

—a lesson in practical THRIFT

SUPPOSE you're making $25 a week. You have been paying $7 a week or $28 a month rent; $12 for food and medical attention and other necessities.

AND you don't know what becomes of the other $6 because you spent it in nickels, and dimes of which you couldn't keep track.

ALL you know is that your money has gone *somewhere* and that while you have had a place to sleep and something to eat you have absolutely nothing to show for that $25 a week that you have earned by hard work.

NOW, by keeping track of the whole $25, by making up your mind that you will take at least $2 of it each week to deposit in a Savings Bank, you have left $23 for necessities.

WITH this $23 you set aside so much for rent, so much for necessities, and the balance every time you spend a nickel or a dime, or even a penny, keep accurate track of where it went. At the end of your first three weeks you will see where you have spent a nickel or a dime or a quarter somewhere else for something that was absolutely not necessary to health, living or entertainment.

THE minute you see where you're wasting money, you can instantly stop wasting it. That's the value of keeping track of what you spend. Now, see what happened! By budget-ing your income—setting aside specific amounts for certain purposes—you have accomplished:

FIRST—the opening of a bank account in which you have placed $2 a week. You have had the same rent and food cost to pay, and of your $6 balance that used to melt away goodness only knows where, you have a record of what became of it. You know that $2 of it went into the bank. You know that 65 cents of it went for car fare (if it did). You know that $1.75 went for something else, if it did, and so on.

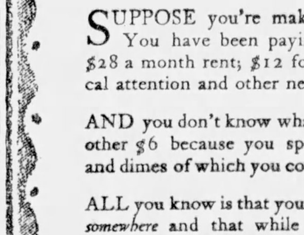
NOW, by this very knowledge of what's happened to your money, you know how to stop spending for what was unnecessary. You also know that instead of your money getting away from you, you are managing it just as a business concern manages its money.

AND there you are! We are not trying to tell you to do this or that. We are merely trying to show you *how you can systematize* your spending and saving so as *to get more benefit out of what you make.*

THIS will enable you to keep within your income instead of spending more than you can afford.

WHY not try it? It costs you $1.00 and will earn a good deal for you.

SEE front page of the Home Budgets which tells you how you have a chance of winning $500 or a smaller amount, dependent upon the care with which you keep your Budget record in this book.



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BRITISH WOMEN PLANNING PARTY ALL THEIR OWN

Feminine Political Group May Gain Control of the Government in Next Election.

A movement to organize a political party composed exclusively of women is in full swing in England with every prospect that it will be in working order by the time the next general election is held. It is possible that this party may gain control of the government, but this is improbable. There are about 2,000,000 more women than men in Great Britain, which give the women a powerful political advantage.

The English organization in question would be similar to the National Woman's party in the United States which disregards politics on strict party lines and strives constantly for further political freedom for women.

It is understood that all the women members of parliament, Viscountess Rhondda, Viscountess Astor and Mrs. Thomas Wintringham, all favor the formation of a strictly feminine political organization with no men within its membership.

Up to the present time women in politics have received their chief support from the Socialist and Labor parties, although, strange to say, neither party has a woman representative in parliament. Two of the women are Tories, the third is a Liberal.

Margaret Bondfield, assistant secretary of the Union of Store Clerks and the first woman ever to attend a trades union congress in England, favors the movement.

Miss Bondfield once stood for the house of commons on the Labor ticket, but was defeated.

It is regarded as certain that if the party is formed, a bitter struggle will be waged between the moderate and extremist factions.

The Tory element, represented by Viscountess Rhondda and the other peeresses who will seek entrance to the house of lords, will stand for conservatism. The extremists would be represented by such women as Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, editor of the "Workers Dreadnought," a Bolshevist organ.

The aim of the party would be to put women upon an absolute equality with men in every activity of life—politics, before the courts, industry and so on.

Mary First Reigning King's Child Wedded in Abbey Since 1269

Princess Mary is the first child of a reigning monarch in England to be married in Westminster Abbey since 1269, when the second son of King Henry III was married to Aveline of Lancaster. The abbey itself is one of the real historic buildings of the world. Its construction was begun in 1050.

PRINCESS OF ENGLAND BECOMES BRIDE IN SHADOWS OF HISTORIC WESTMINSTER

King George last week gave his only daughter, Princess Mary, in marriage to Viscount Lascelles.

It was a great national event which will live long in the memories of throngs whose unrestrained plaudits greeted England's princess as she passed through festive streets to the altar in stately old Westminster abbey to become the bride of an English commoner.

The bridal march within the walls rich in royal associations and a ritual witnessed by a grand assemblage and attended by traditional splendors, were the more superficial of the day's proceedings.

That which captivated an empire's imagination was the realization of a dream much older than empires—the marriage of a beautiful girl of exalted rank to a man of more humble station, but of proven gallantry.

Princess Mary was a white-and-silver bride.

The wedding gown was of ivory silk, made from a length of valuable Indian silk presented to her when she visited India.

But the main feature of the wedding dress was the wonderful long train of ivory silk shimmering with silver. It was specially spun in Essex.

The train was woven by a young man, Thomas Bunn, descendant of a long line of Spitalfields weavers.

"The material," said Bunn, "is of the finest Chinese silk and of the best diamante silver thread, in equal quantities. The silk makes the warp, or downward thread of the loom, and the silver thread the weft, or transverse thread, which is woven into the silk. The effect of this mingling of silk and silver is amazingly beautiful."

The bridesmaids also were dressed in ivory white. This all-white retinue had an exquisite effect as it slowly followed Princess Mary, in all her white-and-silver loveliness, up the aisle.

Diamonds were the sole ornaments worn by the bridal party. With the family jewels and those showered on her as wedding presents, the princess now has a wonderful collection of diamonds. These stones flashed and glittered with wonderful effect above the point lace which finished off the wedding dress with its simply-cut court bodice and short sleeves, and from the clouds of very fine lace which formed the bridal veil.

This veil was the same as that worn by Queen Mary at her own wedding.

The royal wedding was in the midst of the historic shadows of Westminster abbey. It was solemnized at the sacrarium and high altar, flanked by the tombs of Edmund Crouchback and Aveline. The mosaic pavement upon which the principal personages stood during the ceremony was brought to England from Rome by Richard de Ware, one of the medieval abbots of Westminster. The altar before which stood the bride and bridegroom is another relic of history, vested with an ingot of gold, an offering made by the bride's father at his coronation. The wonderful altar cloth also was an offering of King George, an example of England's finest embroidery. Other vestments of the altar are rich with historic connections.

The paintings, tapestries and carvings of the abbey are far too numerous for recounting. The tombs of honored dead, in whose shadow the wedding ceremony was performed, are the tombs of England's great.

From the Jerusalem chamber, where the clergy donned their vestments, to the shrine of St. Edward the Confessor, in Saint's chapel, surrounded by the tombs of the Plantagenet kings, where the abbey marriage register was signed, the ceremony smacked of history.

Princess Mary and her husband, Viscount Lascelles, both trace their ancestry back to King Henry VII. The Princess Mary is 15 generations distant from the Tudor monarch, but 14 only if her pedigree had been traced through her mother, Queen Mary, instead of through her father, King George. The queen is the great-granddaughter of George III, and the king is the great-great-grandson. Lord Lascelles is 16th in descent, one generation more distant, from Henry VII.

Royal Bride and Groom

Princess Mary

Viscount Lascelles

THE BRIDE:

Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary was born April 25, 1897. She is the only daughter of King George and Queen Mary. She did hospital work during the war and has endeared herself to the British people by her modesty and womanly virtues. She has a liking for outdoor sports and was taught all the household accomplishments by her mother—sewing, cooking, care of the home. She is a lover of children.

THE BRIDEGROOM:

Henry George Charles Lascelles, Viscount Lascelles, K. G., was born September 9, 1882. He served with distinction in the great war as captain and lieutenant colonel of the Grenadier Guards. He was wounded three times and gassed once. He received the British distinguished service order and the French croix de guerre for bravery. He is a millionaire and heir to the 29,700-acre estate of his parents, Lord and Lady Harewood.

LOVE OR $1,000,000? SHE PICKS HUSBAND INSTEAD OF LEGACY

A bruised heart or a full purse? Love or $1,000,000?

These questions have confronted Miss Eleanor Berlin of New York. She has made a spectacular answer, and her heart was the predominant factor in her momentous decision.

Miss Berlin has decided that if she must endure a loveless life to attain $1,000,000 the sacrifice of romance for gold is too severe. She has jilted Mammon for Hymen. She has become Mrs. Raymond L. Goding, and in so doing has given up the income of a trust fund of $60,000, willed by a former fiance on condition she never marry, and a prospective legacy of $1,000,000 he assured her would be left by his family if she adhered to her promise to be a spinster.

She has tossed aside the money and is honeymooning in New York and elsewhere with her husband, a prosperous real estate dealer from her own city—Worcester, Mass.

It was a perplexing problem Miss Berlin was called upon to ponder.

Twenty-one, charming of disposition, attractive and accomplished Miss Berlin was the goal of many an ardent wooer's pursuit. Mr. Goding, too, was in an embarrassing plight, for her was unable to replace the fortune she would have to surrender, if she were to become his wife.

Miss Berlin entered war work and was sent to Galveston, Tex.

In the Fall of 1917 there was stationed at Ellington Field, Galveston, young Charles A. Hamilton, engrossed in his air flights and striving to win his commission quickly and be sent overseas.

Of Chicago Family.

He came from a wealthy Chicago family. He was tall, handsome and a striking figure in his aviator's uniform.

As the train on which he came to Galveston pulled into the station he and his companions were greeted by a bevy of beauties who held forth enticing cups of hot coffee and appeasing sandwiches.

Mr. Hamilton's palate ate the sandwiches, but his eyes feasted on one of the girls. And the girl who served the viands and pleased his eye was Miss Berlin.

Right there was begun another of the countless romances of the war.

It wasn't long before his comrades began to tease Mr. Hamilton as to when the wedding would take place. They suggested it be held before they went overseas.

Girl Gives Consent.

Mr. Hamilton placed the matter before Miss Berlin. She acquiesced.

There came a day when the lieutenant went up again for a trial flight. He was about to be commissioned, and on the success of the flight depended his immediate future in the service.

A few minutes later something happened high in the air. The machine crashed to the ground. The man from Chicago was bruised and broken, but he was alive.

They rushed him to a hospital.

"I went to the hospital to see him," wept Miss Berlin, in telling of the incident later. "He was dying and he knew it. He asked me if I would promise never to marry any other man if he would leave me all he had and provide for my future.

"Well, I promised him I would do as he wished, that I would not marry any man. Then he drew up his will. In it he left me all his money, in a trust fund, naming the conditions I had agreed to. He signed the document and died with a smile on his face."

Recently, the girl became of age. The strange legacy was to become effective. But to gain the income of his trust fund and the $1,000,000 she would have to adhere to the promise made at his deathbed to remain a spinster.

The time came when the girl had to decide. Mr. Goding demanded that she decide in his favor. She did.

SILVER TIDE IN YUKON RISING

1,500 Shafts Are Staked as Mine Boom Continues, Dawson News Says.

Yukon's great silver tide is steadily rising and the Klondike continues the banner gold producing camp of the entire Northland, says a 38-page special edition of the Dawson Daily News.

Silver mining has progressed at an astonishing rate in the last two years. Fifteen hundred mines, a large part of which are producing, have been staked. The fields have been covered by companies that hold most of the big producing claims and pushing their development. A year ago the Yukon Gold Co. was the only large organization engaged in quartz mining and exploration at Mayo, but since then two American companies have obtained control of many claims which large crews are developing.

The most notable strike on Keno hill was the finding of the lode on the west or McQueston slope. The finding of this rich mine was accidental as in the case of a great many mineral discoveries. A buckboard carrying two men skidded down a slippery embankment and turned up a piece of float which told the story. The ore assays from 200 to 500 ounces to the ton.

Perkins' Estate $5,307,072

George W. Perkins, financier, who died June 18, 1920, left an estate of $5,307,072, said an appraisal filed in court. The bulk of his estate was left to his widow and two children.

5 NATIONS BACK FAIR IN BRAZIL

U. S. Builds Million-Dollar Exhibit for Coming World Exposition.

Five nations, including the United States, have started erection of palaces at Rio de Janeiro for the international exposition next Fall to commemoration of the centennial of Brazilian independence, says word received by Helio Lobo, Brazilian consul general. The foreign buildings are being constructed along the Avenida Wilson.

A fund of $1,000,000 has been established to provide an adequate exhibit on the part of the United States. Supplemental to the national display, many American manufacturers will show their goods.

France, Great Britain, Belgium and Italy are the other countries which have buildings under construction and several smaller nations have arranged for exhibits in other structures on the exposition grounds, so that the centennial will have the atmosphere of a world's fair.

The exposition is to be an expression of the economic and social life of Brazil during the last 100 years. Each of the 21 states of that republic will have separate displays of its achievements in commerce, industry and other aspects of civilization.

Among the buildings planned for the exposition are the hall of industry, hall of states, hall of fine arts, hall of administration, hall of minor industries and the game and fish pavilion.

Military parades, international games and other spectacular entertainments are to be part of the program.

The exposition will open Sept. 7 and close Dec. 31.

ROYAL ROMANCES END IN TRAGEDY

Wedding of Princesses to Subjects Often Have Proved Unhappy.

The earliest precedent for a princess of the royal household to marry one of her father's subjects, is not one with the usual story book ending in which the couple "lived happily ever afterward."

The bride in that instance was Lady Joan, daughter of Edward I., "longshanks", who hoped by giving her to the Earl of Gloucester and Hertford to obtain the Earl's loyalty and support.

The wedding occurred in 1290, when the princess was 19 years old. She was widowed when 23, and was secretly married to Ralph De Monthermer, a handsome squire who formerly had been in her husband's service. The king's fury, when knowledge of the marriage reached him, resulted in the imprisonment of his son-in-law; but the entreaties of his daughter finally obtained her husband's release. The king in relenting summoned De Monthermer to parliament, made him a privy councillor and invested him with many appointments of a lucrative nature. The latter marriage thus ran true to the modern love tale—love eventually crowned with happiness.

Earl Was Killed

The subject of the Gloucester marriage from the king's viewpoint, even though it was of short duration owing to the death of the duke, encouraged Edward I. in 1302 to give another of his daughters, Lady Elizabeth of Rhuddlan, to Humphrey De Bohun, second earl of Hereford and first earl of England. This princess was then 20 years old and the widow of the Count of Holland, whom she married when 15 years of age. The earl was killed in battle at Borough bridge while fighting against his brother-in-law, Edward II.

The wedding of Lady Margaret, daughter of Edward III. also resulted unhappily. Her husband was John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. This couple was married in 1359, when Margaret was 13 years old. She died two years later when her husband met defeat at the hands of the French and was imprisoned by the Spanish and died of poison while awaiting ransom.

Was Another Romance

Perhaps the most romantic wedding of a princess to a subject of her father was that of Lady Isabella to Enguerrand, sire De Coucy. Enguerrand was one of the hostages sent by King John, surnamed "Le Bon," King of France, 1350-64, after John had been defeated and captured by the British under the "Black Prince," son of Edward III. at Poitiers in 1356. Enguerrand's mother was a Hapsburg.

Edward III. developed a strong liking for Enguerrand and persuaded him to become one of his subjects. His marriage to Isabella followed and he was made Earl of Bedford. But when Richard II. became king, Enguerrand renounced his title, deserted his wife and daughter and returned to France and became a marshal of France. He made a crusade against the Turks and was taken prisoner at Nicropolis and died in captivity at Brusa.

There was no similar marriage of a ruler's daughter to a subject until the reign of Queen Victoria, when Princess Louise married the Duke of Argyle.

African Golfers Locked in Rum Room Enjoy Jail

Twenty-seven dice players and 27 barrels of wine were locked up in the same jail corridor in Lynn, Mass. When the prisoners reeled into the courtroom the court told them severely that they should know better than to drink liquor in the law's custody and fined them each $4 for gaming. They paid, some of them remarking that the wine was well worth it.

Jail officials were ordered to keep prisoners and seizures separate hereafter.

PURSUERS SMASH PLANE OF AERIAL ROBBER GANG

The gang of robbers operating in Eastern Hungary, using aeroplanes in their campaign of looting, lost one of its machines and two of its members in battle with officers who were pursuing them after they had held up a village bank. The machine was forced to descend, and the pursuers overtook it. They shot its two occupants to death and destroyed the machine, which apparently was of French make.

R. R. GUARANTEE ACT EXPIRES

Government Aid in Loans and Revenues Comes to an End.

Two important changes in government policy towards the nation's railroads became effective March 1.

The section of the transportation act fixing six per cent as the return on railroad property which railroads are entitled to earn under interstate commerce commission regulations expired. Also there expired the period during which railroads which were controlled by the government during the war are entitled to ask government loans to aid them in continuing operations after return to private management.

The six per cent return clause, generally called the "guarantee provision," is superseded by the transportation act provisions, which hereafter require the interstate commerce commission to make rates that will give railroads a "reasonable return on the value of property used in transportation."

The commission is expected therefore to define for itself what earnings constitute reasonable return and to make rates accordingly.

Big Prices Paid

Perfumes at any price is the demand of the women folk of Rusia's speculators. French perfumes that sold in Moscow a few weeks ago, when the stores first opened, at 600,000 to 700,000 rubles ($6 to $7) for a tiny flask, are now quoted retail at twice that figure, and the price is soaring as the speculators in stolen sugar, in furs, in boots and shoes, make more money.

Fighting Parson Strikes Terror to Moonshiners

With a Bible in one hand and an automatic in the other, the Rev. M. M. Day is putting the fear of the Lord into the hearts of West Virginia's moonshiners.

"The Rev. M. M. Day, a retired Methodist minister, is the most fearless agent we have," Director Charles H. Ahrens says. "He walks miles daily, always carries his Bible with his pistol, and makes more arrests and seizes more stills than any other agent. Recently he was attacked by three moonshiners, but singlehanded, overpowered them all, killing one."

MAY ABANDON LAKE TRAINING

Officers at Great Lakes Naval Station Are Opposing Plan.

The Middlewest may lose its only big naval establishment, the naval training station at Great Lakes, Ill., as a result of a successful conclusion of the armament conference at Washington.

Wreckers have nearly completed the destruction of the vast war-time camps through which nearly 100,000 embryo seamen passed during 1917 and 1918 and now as a result of the contemplated reduction in naval forces, the permanent station may be abandoned and training concentrated on the Atlantic and Pacific coast.

Total abandonment of Great Lakes is opposed by the officers because the Middlewest furnishes a large part of the nation's naval forces and the ninth district headquarters has more recruits under its control than any other district in the country. More men were trained at Great Lakes during the war than at all other training camps combined. After the armistice 76,000 ex-seamen in the ninth district alone were enlisted in the reserve force out of a total of 250,000 reservists for the entire country.

Salt water states do not produce as good sailors for modern fighting ships as the prairie states of the Middlewest, officers say. There is no place on a modern $40,000,000 battleship for the old fashioned salt water seamen and the picturesque tar of the past has given way to highly skilled mechanics whose peace time training in factories, machine shops and foundries fit them for the specialized service of an electric-driven and operated floating fort.

The original Great Lakes naval training station cost $5,000,000. Millions were spent during the war on the temporary camps.

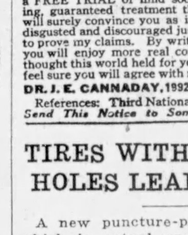
The longest snake in the world is 26 feet in length, and is an anaconda, the tropical South American boa-constrictor.

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To anyone suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for **Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles,** and such Pile trouble—all in plain wrapper **—TO TRY FREE.** Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous **Absorption Method.** No knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by anyone **without cost.** Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, **it costs you nothing.** You decide and **we take your word.** We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are **often controlled in a single day.** Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WB-10, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.



DR. J. E. CANNADAY

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

I believe eczema can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say C-U-R-E-D and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling over half a million cases of eczema and devoting over 20 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what you have used nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured, all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. Don't be discouraged but write me TODAY and I will send you a FREE TRIAL of mild soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you as it has me. If you are disgusted and discouraged just give me one chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you really thought this world held for you. Just try it, and I feel sure you will agree with me.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 1992 Court Blk., Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Send This Notice to Some Eczema Sufferer

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

NEW $2 MYSTERY NOVEL FOR 15c

You Must Not Fail to Read "The Dark Mirror," by Louis Joseph Vance—the Best Story Published in Years.

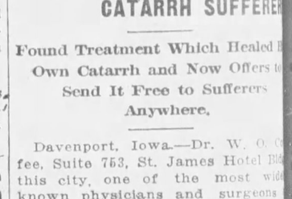
You can see right through the plot of some stories, but "The Dark Mirror" will baffle you; it will hold you spellbound from start to finish and keep you guessing. This new story is by one of the most popular authors, is original, thrilling, satisfying, one of the most exciting and most discussed of the new "best sellers"—sell for $2 in book form. The Pathfinder, in accord with its policy of giving the best in everything, will publish the great story as a serial starting March 25. You can secure this complete novel in addition to only 15 cents for the Pathfinder 13 weeks. The Pathfinder is the great illustrated home weekly from the nation's capital. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends now and then. 15 cents at once and receive the interesting 13 weeks, with this serial and many other fine stories and features included. Address Pathfinder, 199 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.

—Advertisement.

Easy Now to Kill Every Rat and Mouse

Startling New Discovery Gets Rid of Every One—Not a Poison.

Absolute freedom from rats and mice is now assured everyone. No more trapping and poisoning just a few. Clean out the whole bunch, old, young, big and little. Rats do millions of dollars' worth of damage, carry cholera, plague, kill chickens, destroy grain, damage buildings, merchandise and carry disease into every home.



Chemists, after working for years in the laboratory of Chas. M. Hick, a Cincinnati chemist, discovered this wonderful new scientific rat killing virus called HICK'S RAT KILLER. It kills every rat or mouse on the premises. Most wonderful of all it does not harm a thing but rats, mice, gophers and other vermin. It is harmless to children, dogs, poultry and all kinds of stock. It does not spread anywhere and will kill only rats and mice. One rat or mouse infects its mate and soon the whole colony is wiped out. There is no smell or odor, for the rats die outside for water and die away from the building.

A Trial Costs You Nothing

So confident is Mr. Hick that Hick's Rat Killer will kill every rat or mouse on the place that he is making a special guarantee offer of three regular full sized bottles, strength $1.00 bottles for the price of one. Use one yourself according to the simple directions on the bottle, and sell the other two to your neighbors at $1.00 each, thus getting your own free, and in addition making a dollar profit. Mr. Hick will also tell you how you can make more money by getting your friends about it. You should send this article out now for this offer may not appear again.

Send no money; just your name and address and deposit with the postman $1.00 and postage when the three bottles arrive. It costs you nothing if it does not do the work as Mr. Hick positively guarantees to refund your money any time after 30 days if you are not satisfied. Write to

CHAS. M. HICK & CO., Dept. H-64, 1018 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

IOWA PHYSICIAN MAKES STARTLING OFFER TO CATARRH SUFFERERS

Found Treatment Which Healed His Own Catarrh and Now Offers to Send It Free to Sufferers Anywhere.

Davenport, Iowa.—Dr. W. O. Coffee, Suite 763, St. James Hotel Bldg., this city, one of the most well known physicians and surgeons of the central west, announces that he found a treatment which completely healed him of catarrh in the head and nose, deafness and head noises after many years of suffering. He then gave the treatment to a number of other sufferers and they soon found that they also were completely healed. The Doctor is so proud of his achievement and so confident that his treatment will bring other catarrh sufferers the same freedom it gave him that he is offering to send a 10 days' supply absolutely free to every reader of this paper who writes for it. Dr. Coffee has specialized on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases for more than thirty-five years and is honored and respected by countless thousands. If you suffer from nose, head or throat catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises, send him your name and address today.—Advertisement.

Ends Stomach Trouble Banishes Tape-Worm

No matter how long you have suffered, how much you have doctored—how many times you have been told your case is incurable I positively guarantee that my special Remedy will end the worst case of stomach trouble (except cancer) and expel any tapeworm. I make no charge for the treatment. I take the risk, you none. You must get satisfactory results or you are out nothing. Don't write another minute—send me your name and address today and get FREE PROOF by return mail. Be sure to give age. Walter A. Rich, Box JP-64, Milwaukee, Wis.

ASTHMA

TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write W. K. STERLING, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, O.

DROPSY

Treated One Week Free. Short breathing relieved in few hours, swelling reduced in a few days. Regulates liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, purifies blood, strengthens the entire system. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Colon Drug Co., Dept. F-19, Atlanta, Ga.

Science Discovers Great Lice Killer

Changes Old Methods. No Dusting or Spraying. Birds Delouse Themselves. Gives Lasting Relief.

A recent discovery promises to revolutionize all the methods used up to now for keeping poultry free from lice and mites. The wonderful lice killer keeps the birds always lice free without the least bother. The poultry raiser doing any work. It is the simplest, easiest, surest and quickest method ever discovered.

Credit for this marvelous discovery goes to Chas. M. Hick, a Cincinnati chemist. Mr. Hick is already favorably known to the poultry world as the inventor of the famous Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets that make the hens lay.

Hick's Lickill, which is the name of the sensational lice killer, is a liquid that is put to the drinking water. The medicine goes into the system of the bird comes out through the pores and every louse or mite on the bird leaves the body. It does not affect the quality or flavor of the eggs or meat and is entirely harmless. A few days treatment is said to do the work and then a little in the drinking water once or two days a month.

So confident is Mr. Hick that this wonderful liquid will rid your flock of every louse or mite that he is offering every reader of this paper the opportunity of trying it out without any risk. Send no money, just your name and address to Chas. M. Hick Co., 1018 S. Wabash ave., Dept. 1064, Chicago, Ill., and two full size $1.00 bottles of the supreme lice remover will be sent you. Furthermore, as an exceptional offer, Mr. Hick will send you, at no additional cost to you, a $1.00 box of Hick's Egg-Lay Tablets that have helped thousands of poultry men. On delivery of it with the postman $1.00 and $2.00 in all after a two weeks' trial you are not absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hick and your money will be immediately refunded.

FOR A CONSTIPATED CHILD

A small dose of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will bring quick relief.

MOTHER, when one of the children is constipated are you going to give the first laxative within reach? It is dangerous to do so. Some have been known to rupture the intestines of little children. Don't be beguiled by the outside sugary appearance. Look into the formula. Calomel is seldom necessary; salts, minerals, coal tar, never!

Unlike these, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is admirable for children, as it is for grown people, too. Mothers have been giving it to children for 30 years. They know it does not gripe, and is free from narcotics. The formula is on every package, and you can see it is vegetable, just a combination of Egyptian Senna and other laxative herbs with pepsin. Use it yourself and you will find it is not necessary to take it every day, nor to increase the dose, and that it is pleasant to the taste. Bottles can be had at all drug stores, and the cost is only about a cent a dose. Have no hesitancy giving it to a baby in arms. It is absolutely safe.

Half-Ounce Bottle Free

Few escape constipation, so even if you do not require a laxative at this moment let me send you a Half-ounce Trial Bottle of my Syrup Pepsin FREE OF CHARGE so that you will have it handy when needed. Simply send your name and address to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Write me today.

Brand New CORDS

GUARANTEED 8000-Miles

High Grade Strictly Firsts Here is your opportunity to buy New High Grade Cord Tires dirt cheap. Fresh stock—strictly firsts. Standard make, with manufacturer's name and serial number. In original wrapper. **The greatest tire sale this season.** Values which cannot be duplicated offered at tremendous sacrifice.

You Run No RISK

Standard Make TUBE Given With Each Tire— These big sturdy substantial cords, are built of new, strong, fresh material by a well known manufacturer, who guarantees every tire to be free from defects and workmanship. **Our slashed prices** are far lower than any other standard tire, yet we absolutely guarantee our cords to give full 8000 miles service. *Note these low prices:*

Sizes	Cords	Fabrics	Sizes	Cords	Fabrics
30x3	$ 9.95	$ 7.10	33x4½	$24.10	$14.50
30x3½	11.75	8.45	34x4½	25.00	14.95
32x3½	14.40	9.25	35x4½	25.75	15.30
31x4	15.65	10.50	36x4½	23.15	17.70
32x4	16.90	10.70	33x5	26.75	19.00
33x4	17.50	11.25	35x5	28.00	20.50
34x4	18.95	11.95	37x5		21.50
32x4½	23.50	13.50			

$50.00 Guarantee Policy

Guarantees you **full 8000 miles service** on our cords and 6000 miles on our fabrics or an immediate adjustment on mileage basis. The used reputation for long, hard service together with our liberal guarantee, gives you positive assurance of entire satisfaction. You can't lose. Order Today.

Send No Money All tires sent, no money down, for your examination. Pay only after convinced of the tremendous bargain value. State whether Cord or Fabric are wanted. We allow a special 5 per cent discount if full cash is sent with order. *Shipment same day order is received.*

Webster Tire Corporation
110 S. Dearborn Street, Dept. 104, Chicago, Illinois

Stay Awake After Eating

Give Your Stomach Help With a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet and Noon Day Meals Won't Bother.

Many people are so afraid of drowsiness after eating that they

skip meals or eat so little they are undernourished. Such stomachs merely need the help of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. The sense of fullness is relieved and there is no acid effect, no gassiness, no heartburn. Digestion proceeds without those peculiar pressures and sensations of indigestion and you soon learn to forget your stomach provided you do not forget Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Get a 60 cent box today of any druggist and note how much better you feel after eating.

—Advertisement.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

TIRES WITH 500 NAIL HOLES LEAK NO AIR

A new puncture-proof inner tube, which in actual use was punctured 500 times without showing the loss of any air when tested by a tire gauge, has been invented by Paul B. Coats, an electrical engineer of Chicago. It is inflated with air and has the same appearance as the regular inner tube, yet it removes all the necessity of changing tires until the casings are entirely worn out. Cars using these tubes are making from 8000 to 12,000 miles without removing a tire from the wheel. A wonderful feature of this new tube is that it can be produced and sold at about the same price as the ordinary tube. Mr. Coats has turned over all rights on his invention to the Milburn Tube Co., 412 W. 47th St., Chicago, which wants to place these tubes in a few cars here. They will make a very liberal offer to anyone who wishes to try them at the company's risk, until a distributor is appointed for this territory—Advertisement.